The North Carolinian.

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One door east of the Albemarle House.

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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875. NUMBER 40.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS,
BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS,
WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS,
LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Conselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHORER LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Woodbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,
Attorneys at Law,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,
Attorney at Law
AND
GENERAL COLLECTOR,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

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Albemarle Bank
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

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R. P. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:
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Old Bank Building,
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Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
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Proprietors,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.
Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.
Terms—$2.00 a Day.

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AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has reenmed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY
Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,
Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES
Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE
that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING
Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

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MANUFACTURER OF
FARM and SPRING WAGONS,
CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

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Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,
Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bro's Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.
January 18, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,
Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class
Lager Bier Saloon,
Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's, Gates Co. Apple Brandy and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son, will be kept at 5 cts. per glass—and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.
He invites a call from every one.

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Elizabeth City, N. C.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS,
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PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
VARNISHES,
Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.
Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,
Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'
Livery Stables
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of
GUNS,
Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,
And also a fine selection of
CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

Love and Laughter.

In the days when earth was young,
Love and laughter roamed together;
Love took up his harp and sung,
Round him all was golden weather.
But there came a sign anon—
What will be when life is gone?

Laughter then would try his skill,
Sang of mirth and joy undying;
But he played his part so ill,
He set echo all a-sighing.
Ever came an undertone—
What will be when life is done?

Then for ever since that time,
Love no more can live with laughter;
For bright as is the summer-prime,
Winter pale will follow after—
Love henceforth must dwell with sighs;
Joy was left in paradise.

A BANK ROBBERY.

The Plot to Rob a Bank—Its Success and the Trouble the Thieves had with the Money—An Interesting Story.

The story of the Carbondale bank robbery as told by the Scranton *Republican* is one of the most interesting records of modern crimes, and reveals a plot so intensely dramatic that the details will amply repay perusal. It appears after the robbers had secured their prize they were in a regular quandary what to do with it. It was to their consciences as trying as the tenacious old man of the sea in the fable, and they were constantly removing it from place to place, stealing it from each other and sub-dividing it to silence grumbling accessories until it was considerably scattered.

There were two plots to rob the bank. The first contemplated its robbery at midnight. The night robbery was planned at meetings held in a coal mine a short distance from the city. There were ten men in this plot besides several outsiders. The plan originated about eight months ago. The parties to the plot noticed that old Mr. Stott used to work alone in the bank at night, and that Duggan, the chief of police, used to do duty as watchman at the bank, and in order to carry out the robbery successfully, it was necessary to put Duggan out of the way.

They then intended to go to the bank, rap at the door—so as to bring the cashier to the door—and then rush past and overpower him before he could use any firearms. Then they proposed to frighten him with pistols into opening the safe, and if necessary to dispatch him.

The meetings at which this design was matured were regularly and well attended, each participant in the plot going singly at the dead of night to the mine in which they were held and returning the same way. This plot fell through in consequence of two of the most prominent men withdrawing from it, because murder was contemplated. It was supposed that the bank contained from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars, and the thieves had set their hearts on a great haul. After this plot was frustrated, one of the active participants in it thought that there was a good chance for a daylight robbery of the bank. He noticed that Mr. Stott was in the habit of letting his two clerks go to dinner, while he remained alone in the bank. The last clerk left the bank precisely at noon, the other left fifteen minutes before him, and for about twenty-five minutes the cashier was left alone. This fact, together with the isolated condition of the bank, which stands by itself, inspired the robbers with confidence of easily securing that for which they had worked so earnestly and well.

It was also discovered that Mr. Stott left the key sticking on the inside of the front door, and this it was intended to use in locking the door to prevent depositors or others from coming in during the robbery.

To the rear of the bank the directors' room is situated, and a door leads from this into the yard. They also discovered that the key was usually left in that door, and this they intended to use as a means of exit.

When this information was gained the leading plotter took all the present parties who are under arrest one by one into his project, including a miner, whose duty it was to receive the money from the robbers as they left the bank, for which purpose he was stationed in a convenient place. The meetings of this second robber band were held at the old graveyard near the bridge, at midnight, where amid the hush and the silence of the tombs, the plan of robbery and murder was freely discussed. The first daylight raid was contemplated for the fifth of January, but failed in consequence of the two men who were to enter the bank meeting a friend of their's just as they were about to enter, and so, knowing that he would suspect something, they turned away, and there the matter rested for the present, having been postponed until the next cold day.

The cold day was appointed because there would not be so many people on the street and the fact of a robber disguising his face would not excite any suspicion. Thus Jack Frost was taken in as another accomplice.

At the next meeting which was held in the graveyard, it was concluded that two of the party at present under arrest should start from the highworks, on Dundaff road, at exactly three minutes past twelve at noon and walk at their regular gait, down to the bridge crossing the Lackawanna river in the rear of the bank. Two of the other men were to be watchers, were to start precisely at the same time from a hotel in the opposite direction of the bank, and pass along one on each side of Main street, and to cast a glance into the bank as they passed by, so as to see that the coast was clear, without hesitating, however. They were to walk right ahead until a point where Main street intersects a short street on which the bridge before alluded to is located, and where the first two men were expected to be stationed. If the coast was clear, the men who passed by the bank were to raise their hats slightly and walk on slowly without seeming to take notice.

The raising of the hats was the signal that all was right, and so as to make assurance doubly sure, another participant was stationed on Main street, to see that the clerks had left the bank at their appointed time.

This was to be done by signal; not a word was to pass between the plotters, and the raising of the hat was the universal token.

As the two men who started from the front of a certain hotel already referred to came within sight of Shepherd's corner, where the third lookout was stationed, they received the proper signal, passed up Main street, one on each side, as planned, and one being twenty feet in the rear of the other. On arriving within sight of the bridge they saw that their companions who were to enter the bank were at their post. The signal was given promptly, and those who were to enter the bank walked up to Main street, Bond being twenty feet in advance of his companion. The men who gave the signal retraced their steps slowly and remained in sight of the bank until they saw their accomplices enter and the window curtains pulled down to prevent parties from looking in. All watchers were to remain at their post for ten minutes, so that in case the robbers were intercepted, they could be on hand to prevent their arrest, and to use every means in their power to do so. At the end of the ten minutes they were to separate and each one to go to some store where he was acquainted, get into conversation with the storekeeper, and to remain with him constantly until the news came that the bank had been robbed. This was for the purpose of proving an *alibi*. They were if possible to call the storekeeper's attention to the time, so that in case they were suspected and arrested this could be proved too. And as soon as all hands engaged in the crime could conveniently do so, they were to hasten to the scene of the robbery, and be very energetic in hunting up the thieves.

That this compact was well carried out, is shown by the fact that two of the real robbers hired a sleigh, armed themselves with revolvers, and set out in search of the inoffending ones. On arriving at the depot they told the chief of police about two men whom they saw enter the train, and who looked to them as suspicious characters. The chief had the good sense to see that the parties were all right, and on this account did not arrest them. The party who was stationed to receive the money from the thieves met them as appointed.

On the same evening it was removed by the robbers, who thought it too close to the house, and it was carried about a quarter of a mile distant in an old pillow case and buried in a heap of snow. Subsequently it was feared that the footprints in the snow would tell tales in case the officers came to make a search, and so that investment was not considered safe, and another removal planned. Accordingly, at midnight of the same night it was removed from the snow-pile and placed in a lath-pile located in the neighborhood. Another conference of all the robbers was held, and it was concluded that the lath-pile was also an unsafe investment, as parties engaged around the sawmill would be likely to discover it, and another removal was decided upon. So before daylight on the following morning, one of the robbers removed it to a closet in the rear of his dwelling. He shortly afterwards heard that he was suspected as one of the robbers, and this depository was considered unsafe, and the funds were transferred to a saloon and thrown under the counter.

Later on in the evening the money was removed to a hotel, where at midnight in the presence of all the robbers it was counted for the first time, when it was ascertained that if divided equally, allowing a percentage to outsiders who had a knowledge of the robbery, the share of each active participant would amount to about $1,500. The entire amount was $6,700.

The money was left in the hotel in its pillow case until the following Sunday, when it was concluded to remove it to what was considered a safer hiding-place. It was accordingly given to one of the robbers, who carried it to a small grocery store on the outskirts of the town, and lifting a portion of the floor buried it without the proprietor's knowledge. On account of the innocence of the storekeeper and the fact that the thieves might want the money at any time, it was again removed, and on this occasion carried into a coal mine about a mile from the mouth of the slope, and hidden in one of the chambers. "Here at least," said the thieves, "it is entirely safe." But subsequent events proved the fallacy of this belief. The money was regularly visited every day, and one fine morning it was discovered that other thieves were on the trail of the stolen treasure. This time it was the rats. They gnawed a hole in the pillow case, and were chewing Uncle Sam's greenbacks. Maledictions were freely poured out on the rodents and a notification was sent out for a full meeting of the thieves once more. Each was afraid to take charge of the money personally, and the raid of the rats led them to conclude that a division should be made at once.

Accordingly, while the other parties waited outside, two of the robbers entered the mine at midnight, obtained the money and conveyed it back to the grocery store already mentioned. As they were about to count it, they encountered an interruption, and they went up stairs into a cold room, leaving the money in a cracker barrel down stairs. The parties who caused the interruption were three old men who came in to sit down and smoke their pipes, as is customary in country stores. Presently they commenced a discussion on crackers, in the course of which the merits of good and bad ones brought forth a lively dispute, much to the annoyance of the men up stairs who overheard the story, who feared every moment that some of the disputants would go to the barrel, in which the money lay, to take a sample cracker to sustain his argument. The thieves were afraid that another division of the spoils would be necessary to shut the old men up, but fortunately the cracker controversy was cut short and another argument commenced. The disputants were long-winded, and no fire being up stairs the robbers were shivering with cold, and one of them proposed to go down and "clean the old men out." They finally left, having exhausted popular topics, and the thieves, trembling with the cold, descended and warmed themselves by the stove. The money was again removed from the cracker barrel, and it was about to be counted over again, when another rap at the door prevented it. The robbers on this occasion thought they would not run the risk of another freezing, and accordingly those that were not known in that section of the town pretended to be under the influence of liquor, and one of them laid his head on the knees of his confederate while those who interrupted remained in the store.

This interruption was caused by the wife of the proprietor of the store, who came in to get some potatoes which lay in the barrel next to that in which the money was re-deposited, and the thieves feared that the woman would put her hand into the wrong barrel, so they were again in agony until she left.

After her departure the door was locked, and the thieves resolved under no circumstances would any one be admitted until they counted their funds.

The money was counted and divided without further interruption, and the party broke up at the peep of day, each setting out in a different direction for his home.

One of the parties set out for Binghamton, where he was captured a week later, and his share of the money found in a stable. Another was arrested at his house, and his share of the money was discovered in a snow bank, frozen over, at a short distance from his house; another portion of the money was recovered through the instrumentality of the third robber, it being concealed among his friends. The share of the fourth party was found in an earthenware jug in the cellar of his house.

There was subdivision of the money, also, into sums of fifty, one hundred and two hundred dollars, and a number of those who were engaged in the first plot for the proposed night-robbery suspecting those who were engaged in the actual robbery insisted on receiving their shares, and so black-mailed the successful thieves, until their shares dwindled down to very small proportions.

In addition to this the thieves began to steal from each other, and so succeeded in mixing up the different shares until it became a complicated problem to trace the actual sum in the possession of each one.

Two Broken Hearts.

In 1870 a young Frenchman, the Count George de Meyrac, married a beautiful girl of his own station in life, Mathilde ——, who was very much in love with him. All went well, and the two were very happy in their devotion to each other. They were fond of the theater, and every one just at that time was enraptured with a new actress, Rosita. The newly-wedded pair often went to Rosita's theater, until the Countess thought that her husband's eyes lingered too fondly on the actress, and began to feel pangs of jealousy. Frou-Frou was one of Rosita's impersonations, and on her farewell night she appeared by request in that character. The Jockey Club, of which George de Meyrac was vice-president, gave her a supper after the play. George, of course, was present, and sat by the side of the fascinating Rosita, who was surrounded with bouquets. Wine flowed freely, and mirth and wit enlivened the banquet until three o'clock in the morning. Meanwhile the poor wife, Mathilde, waited at the little gate of their park for the truant husband. The hours passed slowly on, and he came not. A cold, penetrating rain began to fall at midnight, and Mathilde trembled from exhaustion and exposure. At five in the morning, when her husband came through the little gate, he stumbled over her inanimate body lying on the rain-soaked ground. She was not dead; she lived for five days after, but never recovered her mind. In her delirium she incessantly murmured: "Frou-Frou! Frou-Frou!" Those were her last words.

The Count was almost crazed by his wife's loss. He entered the army and sought death in the bloody battles of the Franco-Prussian war. Fate was cruel, and he returned unharmed. His wife's room, adjoining his own, had always been kept closed since her death, but owing to the suffocating heat one summer's night, George opened the door between the two rooms. He then fell asleep. In about an hour he awoke; the clock struck midnight. As the last stroke sounded, he heard distinctly from the other room the words, "Frou-Frou." He listened with inexpressible anguish—"Frou-Frou" seemed to be murmured from all parts of the room. He leaped from his bed, lighted a candle, and crossed the threshold of Mathilde's chamber. At that instant a current of air extinguished the candle, and the Count fell unconscious. The next morning he was found lying there insane. To every interrogation he only replied "Frou-Frou," and he has been in the asylum in the same sad state ever since.

A Horror of the Cold.

The particulars of a sad case of death by freezing have been received in this place from the town of Exeter, N. Y., during the intense cold weather that prevailed. The victims were three boys, named Patrick, Martin and Michal O'Brien, the first aged eight, the second ten and the third eleven years. They were brothers, living with their parents in Exeter. The father and mother are lazy and dissipated people, and live on the fruits of the labor of their children, who were seven in number. The four oldest made baskets and the three others just named traveled on foot about the country selling them.

The thermometer in the town of Exeter marked twenty-five degrees below zero. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien told their three little children that they must start out with a lot of baskets. The boys begged to be allowed to wait until the weather moderated. They were poorly clad and barely able to keep warm in the miserable house in which the family lived.

The brutal parents forced them with threats and beatings, however, to go out with the baskets. They started in the direction of Westville, some miles distant, over a bleak and desolate road, hilly and in some places badly drifted. Each boy had a number of baskets tied to him reaching above his head. When last seen alive by any of the family they were struggling up the hill away from the house, two of them weeping bitterly. They never reached Westville.

The next morning a gentleman who was driving from Westville over the Exeter road saw the bodies of three children lying in the road. Each had a number of baskets tied around his body, and the largest of the three had his arms around the neck of the smallest. It needed but a glance to enable the gentleman to see that the boys were dead, and had doubtless been frozen to death. There were frozen tracks of tears on the cheeks of each one. The bodies were taken to Westville, where they were recognized as those of the three little basket peddlers who were well known throughout the section. They were taken home, and when it was learned that the little fellows had been driven out in the cold to sell their baskets the popular indignation was intense against the parents. If there is any legal punishment it will be invoked on the unnatural father and mother.

Funeral Expenses.

Among the items of the accounts presented for the funeral expenses of Hon. Francis Malbone, a Senator from Rhode Island, who died in Washington in June, 1809, and whose remains were interred in the Congressional burial ground, are the following:

16 pounds crackers	$1.69
11½ pounds cheese at 25 cents	2.81

The committee to audit the contingent expenses of the Senate directed that payment be made for crackers, but rejected the claim for the cheese. The next voucher presented to them for their approval read thus:

7 gallons best Madeira wine	$28.00
4 gallons Cognac brandy	8.00
12 pounds almonds at 40 cents	4.80
10 pounds raisins at 50 cents	5.00

Of this account the committee would only allow "for four gallons wine and three quarts brandy, $29," but they passed another voucher for "fourteen pounds of pound cake, $7," purchased from Monsieur Julien, a confectioner, who also supplied "twelve pounds crackers."

Swill Milk in Chicago.

It has been discovered that most of the cows kept within the city limits of Chicago, a correspondent says, are fed almost solely on distillery swill. The keepers of these swill-fed cows have been selling their poisonous milk to their customers for some time past, and have thus far escaped detection and deserved punishment. The board of health were officially notified by the president of the milk dealers' union that certain parties were carrying on this nefarious business, but as yet no steps have been taken to suppress the growing evil. The city council long since passed two ordinances governing the complaint, one of which provides against the keeping of more than a certain number of cows within the limits, and the other against "knowingly and willfully furnishing or selling to any person milk which shall be the product of cows fed in whole or in part on the slops of breweries and distilleries." It is said there are at least two hundred dealers in milk who keep cows of this kind, and that 12,000 gallons of the compound are furnished to our citizens daily.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

Love gives itself, but is not bought.

The expression of truth is simplicity.

Nothing is intolerable that is necessary.

Bounty, being free itself, thinks all others so.

All flowers will droop in absence of the sun that waked their sweets.

The imagination is of so delicate a texture that even words wound it.

The mind wears the colors of the soul as the valet does those of his master.

Sin is the fruitful parent of distempers, and ill lives occasion good physicians.

Prosperity seems to be scarcely safe, unless it be mixed with a little adversity.

Weariness can snore upon the flint when restive sloth finds the downy pillow hard.

Truth is the shortest and nearest way to our end, carrying us thither in a straight line.

He who surpasses or subdues mankind must look down on the hate of those below.

Frank sincerity, though no invited guest, is free to all, and brings his welcome with him.

Love reckons hours for months, and days for years; and every little absence is an age.

Nothing is too high for the daring of mortals. We storm heaven itself in our folly.

Whole years of joy glide unperceived away, while sorrow counts the minutes as they pass.

Every great man is a unique. The Scipionism of Scipio is precisely that part he could not borrow.

An able man shows his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions; he is neither lost nor timid.

Friendship is the medicine for all misfortune, but ingratitude dries up the fountain of all goodness.

Make no more vows to perform this or that; it shows no great strength, and makes thee ride behind thyself.

The generality of men spend the early part of their lives in contributing to render the latter part miserable.

We are all a kind of chameleon, taking one hue, the hue of our moral character, from those who are about us.

How to Settle Strikes.

The lesson taught by the present great strike in Massachusetts, and the still more extensive ones in Great Britain, says the New York *Times*, is of the highest importance to employers and operatives everywhere. It has justly been said of the thousands of colliers who recently "struck" in South Wales, that as the result of their strike neither capitalists nor laborers will attain any advantage which could not have been secured at the outset by the exercise of a little moderation and sacrifice. Precisely the same remark may with truth be made of the striking men and women and the capitalists in New England. The irreconcilable attitude of the strikers has been productive of nothing but fresh obstinacy and misunderstandings on both sides. The property-owners, firmly established in their right to pay such wages as they choose to give for a certain amount and quality of labor, scoff at all violent and threatening efforts to change their determination, just as the master colliers in South Wales have for some weeks ridiculed the demonstrations of the fifteen thousand men who threaten to compel them. When employers and employed disagree in such times as the present, there is little sense in a prolonged struggle on either side. It is likely enough that justice may be fully gratified by that concession on both sides which can be gained only through the medium of arbitration. At the suggestion of the members of the Social Science Congress at Belfast, in Ireland, last year, a strike then in progress there was successfully settled by the arbitration court. There is no reason why the same effective and pacificatory method should not be adopted everywhere whenever disagreements occur between large numbers of operatives and the capitalists who employ them.

Grecian Brigandage.

Writing of brigandage in Greece the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The main object of brigandage is a financial one. The robbers are in want of money and the best way for them to turn an honest penny is to steal it. When they capture travelers they help themselves to watches, money and jewels, and anything else that may be of value. But the end is not yet. They take the captives into the mountains and hold them for something more, and they are careful to squeeze out as much as possible. If the victim is a wealthy nobleman, or some other purse-proud aristocrat, they think it will be worth about £10,000 to release him, but if he is some ordinary mortal with no influential friends in Athens a hundred or two hundred pounds will be sufficient. The foreign residents and travelers who happen to be in a Greek or Italian city when ransom is demanded for some unhappy wretch, are frequently compelled to raise money to meet the demand. There is a great deal of complaint at this, and much of it is well founded. "Why should I," said a gentleman to me in Naples, "be compelled to pay something every little while to get one of my countrymen out of the hands of the brigands? I wouldn't venture where the scoundrels could catch me, and I wouldn't allow any of my friends to do so if could prevent it. But along comes some reckless fellow I never saw, goes into danger and is captured. Then I am appealed to on the ground of humanity, and all that sort of thing, and asked to help release him. It is his own fault if he is captured. If he had stayed away, as I do, he would have been safe, and not compelled to appeal to strangers. If a man meets with an accident I am willing to help him; but I think it hard to be asked to contribute for a man who has deliberately and with his eyes open walked into trouble."

A Sure Sign of Recovery.

Physicians notice that as patients grow more independent and self-reliant they grow less affectionate—or affectionate in a different way.

One morning, on entering the chamber of a French marquis whom he had attended through a very dangerous illness, the doctor was thus accosted: "Good day to you, Dr. Bouvart; I feel quite in spirits, and think my fever has left me."

"I am sure it has," replied Bouvart, dryly. "The very first expression you used convinced me of it."

"Pray explain yourself."

"Nothing is easier. In the first day of your illness, when your life was in danger, I was your dearest friend; as you began to get better I was your good Bouvart; and now I am Dr. Bouvart; depend upon it, you are quite recovered."

A LOT OF QUESTIONS.—An article on statistics of the Tilton-Beecher trial says that Moulton was asked 1,136 questions on the direct examination, and 3,262 on the cross, or 4,398 in all. Tilton was asked 744 questions on the direct, and 3,086 on the cross-examination, or 3,830 in all.

Origin of Salem Witchcraft.

During the winter of 1691-2, a circle of young girls was formed in Salem Farms, which met at the house of the Rev. Mr. Parris, for the practice of palmistry and fortune-telling, necromancy, magic, and spiritualism. In this circle there were (1) Elizabeth Parris, the minister's daughter, aged nine years, who at first had a leading part in the subsequent excitements, but was early removed from them by her father; (2) Abigail Williams, Parris's niece, living in his house, aged eleven; (3) Ann Putnam, aged twelve, daughter of the parish clerk and recorder, a prominent man at the Farms; (4) Mary Walcott, seventeen, daughter of Jonathan Walcott, Mr. Parris's next-door neighbor; (5) Mercy Lewis, seventeen; (6) Elizabeth Hubbard, seventeen, niece of Dr. Griggs, the village physician, and resident in his family; (7—8) Elizabeth Booth and Susannah Sheldon, each eighteen, belonging to families living near at hand; (9) Mary Warren, aged twenty, a servant in the family of John Proctor, who was brought to the scaffold by the girls; and (10) Sarah Churchill, a servant in the family of George Jacobs, Sr. Her employer also became their victim. With these ten, other persons were drawn to act. There were John Indian and Tituba, two slaves of Mr. Parris's, who probably were brought to the colony from the Barbadoes, and besides these, one or two others; but the girls, with the slaves, formed the circle, and were the leading characters in the events which have been a horror and mystery ever since they transpired. In those events these girls were bold and even vicious in their bearing, and evinced an utter absence of compunction or commiseration; except in one or two instances, displaying a complete disregard of the agony and destruction which they brought upon others.

In the course of the winter they became expert in the art they were learning. Gradually they came to exhibit their attainments to beholders. At first these exhibitions consisted of creeping into holes, and under benches and chairs; putting themselves into odd and unnatural postures, making wild gestures, and uttering incoherent and unintelligible sounds. They were seized with spasms, dropped insensible to the floor, or writhed in agony, pretending to suffer tortures, with loud and piercing outcries. Naturally they began to draw upon themselves general attention. Soon they became to be styled "the afflicted children." In the early stages no explanation of their condition was so much as suggested by any one; but as soon as Dr. Griggs was called in, and had examined them, he declared them bewitched. In those days, and prior to those days, physicians frequently disposed of difficult cases which came before them by such a resort. The profession must bear its fair share of responsibility for succeeding occurrences. —*The Galaxy.*

The Irish Marketman.

It was the market day, and rainy, says the Danbury *News* in a letter from Ireland. It was up early, and from the coffee-room window could look down a street leading from the country into the market square. And up this street for a full hour the farmers straggled along with their produce. Each one had a little pony or donkey hitched to a low cart which appeared to have thills at each end, and on the cart were a half dozen or so of long bags filled with potatoes. Some of them had oats, and a few brought in hay or straw. The farmer appeared at the head of the animal with his hand on the bridle, while the wife either rode or walked behind. She wore a bluish cloak of freize, which reached nearly to her feet, with a cape over her head. Some of them wore white caps under the cape, and red petticoats under the cloak. They were well-formed, healthy looking women, with faces and arms browned by out-door work. Some of them were very old and shriveled, and worn out by years of toil. This was their life: Toil all the week, and trudge into town every market day. The shriveled was once buxom, and the buxom could look at the shriveled and see the end as plainly as if she had already reached it.

The clerk of the market met them at the head of the street and collected their toll, and they passed on into the square and took up their position. Then the buyers came about and examined their produce, and shook their heads very despondently over the exhibit, as being so much inferior to what they had expected, but finally endeavored to look more hopeful, and at last offered, as an encouragement to farming, five per cent. under the market price. I wandered among them for an hour or more, listening to blarney, bickering and wit.

Stick to Your Farms.

The feeling that you are settled and fixed will induce you to go to work to improve your farm, to plant orchards, to set out shade trees, to inclose pastures, to build comfortable out-houses; and each successive improvement is a bond to bind you still closer to your homes. This will bring contentment in the family. Your wives and daughters will fall in love with the country, your sons will love home more than the grog-shop, and prefer farming to measuring tape or professional leafing, and you will be happy in seeing the contented and cheerful faces of your family.

Make your home beautiful, convenient and pleasant, and your children will love it above all other places; they will leave it with regret, think of it with fondness, come back to it joyfully, and seek their chief happiness around their home fireside.

Women and children need more than meat, bread and raiment; more than acres of corn and cotton spread out all around them. Their love of the beautiful must be satisfied; their tastes must be cultivated; their sensibilities humored, not shocked. To accomplish this good end, home must be made lovely, conveniences multiplied, comforts provided, and cheerfulness fostered. There must be sunshine and shade, lucious fruits and fragrant flowers, as well as corn and cotton. The mind and heart, as well as the field, must be cultivated; and then intelligence and contentment will be the rule instead of the exception. Stick to, improve, and beautify your homesteads, for with this good work comes contentment.

What Prevents Resumption.

Says Thurlow Weed in an article on the resumption of specie payment in the United States: The New York Gold Exchange Board is the heaviest drag in the way of resumption. If the transactions of that board were *bona fide*, if that board went no further than to purchase and sell the gold required to pay duties and buy exchange, no objections would be heard. But whatever may be the theory on which the board is based, its practice is in conflict with it. The real, every-day business of the board is speculative. Gentleman meet there to make bets upon the fluctuating price of imaginative gold, the intrinsic value of which does not, in the remotest degree, enter into the transaction. And yet, unfortunately, the standard value of gold is assumed and governed throughout the country by the quoted prices in the New York Gold Board, while the millions of sales reported would, if scrutinized, dwindle down to thousands.

Origin of Railroad Accidents.

Charles Francis Adams, in a lecture on railroad accidents, said that since the Revere accident 120,000,000 of passengers had been carried by railroads within the limits of Massachusetts. How many of these had been killed by faults of the railroad companies and by accidents over which the passengers himself had no control? Just one. This statement applied only to passengers exercising due care; in all ways connected with

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., Mar. 24, 1875

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

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Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, at the heading of your letter.

Write only on one side of the paper and when writing a communication and on business at the same time, write on seperate sheets of paper, or on different parts of the same sheet, so that they may be readily seperated.

Money remitted either by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Express, may be sent at our risk. If by Express, prepay charges. Money Orders or Drafts are preferable, when they can be obtained.

SOUND ADVICE.

The following is from the pen of a more than usually intelligent gentleman, a native to the "manner born," It is sound and practical advice, and we are glad to learn that there is a rapidly increasing disposition among all classes to act upon it.

The war is over. The smoke of battle has long since dissolved, and with its disapperance there died eternally the issues that served to distract the Northern and Southern sections for a century. He is not wise who would remember and foster the passions engendered in those hours of carnage. United, we are a mighty people, invincible and prosperous. A land of plenty, whose stores are exhaustless, hedged in by impassable seas is ours. Each one should be alike interested in developing the mighty resources visible on every hand. No election is pending, no issue of any moment is before us. Why then, should we waste the days of all our years in mourning over what might have been, or in arraying ourselves in opposition to the inevitable. Glad spring is even now near at hand, kissing new life into half dead nature, and her voice may be heard pleading eloquently from every valley and hill-side for earnest work on our part. Without the seed time there can be no harvest. It is indeed surprising what virtue is to be derived from manly toil. If our farmers will only go to town less, and walk up and down corn rows more, with their hands to their ploughs, they will soon learn that "things," are not so bad after all. We have too many politicians in our State altogether. And these, not content with their own discontent, must needs seek at every corner grocery and fireside to imbue others with their own spirit. Times are hard enough, in all conscience sake; but growling don't make them any better. The war is over; the negro is free; we were whipped; certain laws passed in late years are obnoxious to a majority of the whites; labor is not as easily controlled as in the other days, etc., but the part of wisdom is to make the best of these things. If one half the time spent in grieving over them were given to sowing and planting grain, our people would have such a rich harvest this fall as would banish all their despondency. Let the experiment be tried.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

Every child born and reared in the State, be the child rich or poor, ought to be educated. Knowledge is power. It is the greatest of all power. It is the power which overcomes all social obstacles, prostrates all political inequalities and overcomes all physical obstructions in the way of man. Castes and ranks bow before it; wealth is impotent against it. It subdues the world and humbles tyrants. Then if knowledge is power, ignorance is weakness—utter, impotent weakness.

We say that we were all *born* free and equal. That may be so. But if we were born so, the state of freedom and equality does not last long in life, if one man is to be cultivated in his mind whilst the other is permitted to grow up in ignorance. How is the man who cannot read or write the equal in power of any sort, except muscular power, of the man of letters? No; ignorance among the people destroys the liberty and equality of the people; it makes inequalities in the social state; it gives one man a preeminence and preference among men over another in the political state; it makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer,—the strong stronger and weak weaker; it is the sycophant and slave of tyrants, and the foundation of despotism. It not only enslaves the citizen but enervates the State. Then, we repeat it, every child born and reared in the State should be educated.

AT LAST.

Through the influence of the party spur and whip the Convention bill has passed and is now a law. The election for delegates will take place on the first Thursday in August. One hundred and twenty delegates will be chosen the same as now in the lower branch of the Legislature. The Convention is to meet on the 6th of September. It now becomes the duty of the good citizens of the State—those really desiring its prosperity to see to it that good and safe men are nominated and elected.

Democratic pledges, made before elections are as worthless as Confederate bonds. The people are waiting in vain for the reforms and improvements they so lavishly promised. We know a sensible old farmer who is in the habit of saying, when about to buy anything in the agricultural implement line, "I've learned that a warranty ain't worth a blue bean after the money is paid." It is just so with the warrantics of the Democratic party—they are utterly worthless after the delivery of the votes for which they were made a consideration.

If General Grant and his friends are not arranging for a third term, what are they doing?—*New York Herald.*

Not a hard question to answer. They are just amusing themselves at seeing what fools such papers as the *Herald* are making of themselves.

The "ice floods" in portions of Pennsylvania and New York have caused great distruction of property, carrying off bridges and houses and doing damage amounting to millions of dollars.

In our pleasant burg there are over 150 marriageable young ladies, unsurpassed in the State for beauty and culture, and only about a dozen young single men whose pecuniary circumstances will justify hymenial relations Now, what is to be done about this state of things is more than we are able to divine. It is true there are several young gents from the upper regions who are pretty regular in their visits to this locality, but we do not like to be constantly *Blow*(ing) about these chivalric swains. Our sympathies are aroused, as we consider, in the language of a poet, that

"Many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."
—*Washington Echo.*

Whether brother GRANGER has been wise and entered the "bond hymenial" we do not know; if not, possibly there are among the number of lanquishing beauties mentioned at least *one* who would

"Like to be a GRANGER.
And with a GRANGER stand."

When the country last fall turned a political summersault, there were many shrewd Republicans who openly proclaimed their satisfaction over the result. They agreed that a few months of Democratic supremacy would so disgust the people that they would rally to the standard of the Republican party again. The sequel, as shown in the recent Northern elections, demonstrates that these prophicies were not without reason.

CORRESPONDENCE

Proceedings of the Citizen's Industrial Association.

Pursuant to adjournment a second meeting was held in the hall of the Albemarle House in Elizabeth City, on Tuesday evening, March 16th, 1875, Geo. D. Pool Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the former meeting were read. On request, for the information of a number who were not present at the first meeting, D. G. Bush Esq., explained the objects and purposes of the contemplated Association and as Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported the following, which was adopted:

1. This Society shall be known as the Citizen's Industrial Association.

2. Its objects shall be to promote Agriculture, Mechanics, Manufactures, Commerce and kindred subjects.

3. Its officers shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

4. Their duties shall be those usually appertaining to those offices.

5. Any person may become a member by signing these articles of association and paying fifty cents annually to the Treasurer thereof.

6. Its regular meetings shall be the third Tuesday of each month at such hour as shall be fixed by the Society.

7. Special meetings may be called whenever desired by the President.

8. The annually elections shall be at the regular meeting in January of each year.

9. These articles may be amended by a two-third vote of the Society, by the proposed amendments being presented in writing one month before being acted upon.

10. The order of business before the meetings shall unless otherwise ordered be as follows:

1st. Reading of minutes.
2nd. Report of Committees.

The report of the Committee on the manufacture of Cotton seed oil being called for, D. G. Bush Esq., stated that through correspondence, he had obtained some information on the subject, that desired more time for fuller report, and on motion the Committee was continued and the name of Dr. W. H. Fuller was added to the Committee.

The next report was made by Dr. W. A. Greenleaf on the culture and manufacture of Broom Corn. [This report appears in this issue.—Ed.] D. C. Lipincott read a letter received from the manager of the Philadelphia Institute for the Blind, on the manufacture, and another from a gentleman in Mississippi on the culture. These reports led to an interesting discussion, participated in by S. S. Fowler, Dr. P. John, C. W. Smith, D. G. Bush, Rev. W. W. Kennedy, Dr. W. A. Greenleaf, Dr. W. Underwood and others. The next subject was the manufacture of Cotton Yarn. An interesting report was made by D. B. Bradford Esq. [A full synopsis will appear in our next—Ed.] The Committee was continued and the name of A. H. Whitcomb added.

A Committee, consisting of Capt. S. Waters, D. S. Kramer and R. Thompson were appointed to collect facts and report on the manufacture of Hubs and Spokes.

After further discussion on the general subjects embraced in the scope of the association it was agreed to adjourn to the third Tuesday in April.

GEO. D. POOL,
WM. GREEN, Prest.
Secty.

Growth and Manufacture of Broom.

Report to the Citizen's Association by Dr. W. A. Greenleaf.

Your Committee would respectfully beg leave to report, that they have taken the subject referred to them into careful consideration, and have examined such works and other sources of information within their reach and find that the cultivation of broom corn is now very extensively carried on in many parts of the United States and especially in the States of Ohio and Illinois and by the societies of Shakers in the State of New York, and is considered a very valuable crop. In the latitude of New York, and Ohio the planting is performed from the middle of May to the first of June—about the usual time of planting Indian corn.

According to the New American Encyclopedia, from which a considerable portion of the information contained in this report is obtained, the seed is dropped in hills from 16 to 28 inches apart; 4 quarts of good seed being sufficient to plant an acre; 4 or 5 spires are sufficient to remain in one hill. If high cultivation is desired it may be manured in the hill or by spreading broad cast. The amount of manuring for a good crop need not be as great as for Indian corn; and lands somewhat exhausted by repeated crops of corn will produce good broom corn with but little or no manure. The amount of labor required in its cultivation is about the same as for an ordinary corn crop. After the corn is well up and has what is called a good stand the cultivator is used 3 or 4 times before hoeing, after which the weeding and thinning begins, and two hoeings as a general rule are considered sufficient. When the stand is 10 or 12 inches high the shakers use a double-moulded plow which turns a furrow each way.

The harvesting of the crop generally commences while the seed is in its earliest stage, or milky state, as the early harvested broom is brighter and better than the later harvested.

The average yield of broom, divested of seed is about 500lbs per acre; on deep alluvial soils, which are the best adapted to its culture, the yield is often much greater.

It is said that the yield of seed is often as high as 150 bushels per acre, when allowed to fully mature, but the proper harvesting of the broom sacrifices much of the seed. By some growers the seed is considered to be worth as much per bushel as Indian corn, and is considered excellent for fattening sheep, who are very fond of it. Poultry devour the seed with avidity, and when ground with corn or other grain it is very profitable for feeding to cattle and horses.

The seed is removed from the brush by the ordinary combing hand machine; or when large crops are raised scraping machines, driven by horse power, that will clean from 1500 to 2000 lbs per day are used. The brush after being cleansed and well dried is packed in bales for shipment. The seed is run through an ordinary fanning mill and spread on a floor to dry.

The following is an estimate given by the Society of Shakers in the Mohawk Valley, of the cost, and value of the product per acre:

Plowing and preparing ground	$3 00
Planting,	25
Seed @ $2 per bushel, (4 quarts,)	25
Cultivating and hoeing,	3 25
Harvesting	4 00
	$10 75
Value of brush 500lbs @ 9c	$45 00
Seed	4 00
	$49 00
Net, one acre	$38 25

We place the price of brush at an average of 9c per pound, which is about the lowest rates, the price varies from $100 to $300 per ton of 2000, or from 7½c to 15c per pound, depending upon the quantities raised throughout the country, and in the market.

We have now given a brief statement of its culture, yield and profits and will further state from the authority before quoted the process and profit of manufacture.

The machinery for manufacturing brooms is very simple and inexpensive and consists of a bench, and a roller, moved by a crank on which the twine or wire is wound and a rag-wheel to control the winding of the wire or twine from the roller on to the broom head. The machinery can be manufactured by any ingenious mechanic in an ordinary carpenter shop or may be purchased in the large cities ready for use. With this machinery it is estimated one man constantly employed will manufacture 5 tons of brush, or the product of 20 acres, in a year.

The cost of manufacturing brooms is as follows:

Brush for one broom 1¼lbs @ 9c.,	11¼
Tying on,	2½
Handle,	1½
Wire, twine, &c.,	½
Cost of one broom,	15½

As an aggregate of the manufacture of one man for a year, estimating his work to consume 5 tons of brush, the result is as follows;

666 doz @ $192 per doz $1278.72 total cost. The 666 doz. @ $3.50 wholesale price $2312.00.
Net profit per man & machine $1042.28.

The New Hampshire election.

New Hampshire, even in the palmiest days of the republican supremacy, was always a doubtful State. In the olden times the cry was "As Maine goes so goes New England." But Maine has grown more and more republican, and we may say now, "As New Hampshire goes so goes New England." In New Hampshire and others of the New England States the party lines were not strongly drawn. The introduction of temperance and other questions into the canvass prevented the republicans from polling their full vote. We presume that so long as minor question are allowed to intrude upon a canvass there will always be an edge of the party, a thin, scattering remnant, causing annoyance to the calculating politicians, and even at times—as when Birney defeated Clay—destroying the results of a Presidential election. But there is no party who should study the election in New Hampshire more carefully than the democracy. To them it means everything. If there is any permanency in the remarkable results of last fall, if the defeat of the republican party really came from the tidal wave of political opposition, then New Hamsphire should have responded to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. But the fact is the democracy is very much like the Confederates at the battle of Winchester, they have thrown away their victory before they have earned it. Coming into power as a probationary party their first act, in many cases, was to destroyed the confidence which success had inspired. The defeat of Schurz, in Missouri, the intemperance of many leaders in the South, the election of hack politicians to the Senate, the failure to realize the expectations of reform promised, in New York especially; the appointment of General Porter to the most important office under Tammany Hall and the surrender of the city and State to Tammany dictation, all these have naturally tended to deaden the confidence of the general public in the sincerity of the democrats.

The "Housekeeper" of our Health.

The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

We are sorry to inform our brethern of the press that the bill in regard to legal advertising is laid on the shelf. It was a carefully considered bill, and was designed to protect the interests of the public. But legislators seemed to look at in only one point of view—as designed for the benefit of the press, and to the disadvantage of the people, and with a keen eye to the record, went against it with overwhelming force. The press has done without the bill, and can live without its provisions, while the great mischief which were its objects to check will continue without hindrance! —*Raleigh News.*

No more than what we expected! Questions of personal privilege and the prohibition of the sale of liquor at country blacksmith shops, or of the cracking of peanuts in a wayside school house, take up the most of the time of the Legislature. We fear too many of them want to serve their constituencies again. —*Roanoke News.*

Never has there been a more forcible illustration of the evils attendant upon tacking special legislation to general bills in the form of amendments, than in the case of the new postal regulation fixing the rate at a cent an ounce for mail matter of the third class (transient papers, magazines, etc., that is) instead of a cent for two ounces, as it has been of late. The Express Companies are credited with having directly and indirectly secured the passage of this amendment. In the first place a measure was introduced withdrawing the permission to mail four-pound packages of merchandise or papers as third-class matter. This, it is understood, was lobbied in the companies' interest, but it was defeated in the Senate. Then Mr. Hamlin introduced the amendment, which was finally passed, remarking, as he argued in favor thereof, that he did so at the "*express* recommendation" of the Postmaster-General, Mr. Hamlin would probably have avoided the italicized word if he had realized its significance; and there is every reason to suppose that neither Mr. Jewell nor the Senators who voted for the amendment at all realized its scope: The effect, of course, is to fix prohibitory rates upon bulky packages, and to double the postage on all magazines, papers, and so on.

A Milwaukie Miss recently retired $1,000 worth of green backs through the medium of a coal stove. It is safer for the stove to kindle the fire in this way, but some people would rather use kerosene.

Six Milwaukee women, with babies, met the other day, and agreed to vote which was the handsomest infant. Each child got one vote.

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MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 y. 9.

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TO FARMERS!!
The Great Southern Cotton and Corn Cultivator.

The best invention for its use ever patented, and the cheapest.

The inventors will be in the following places on the dates named with his invention and desires competition.

EDENTON, May 10, 1875.
WINDSOR, May 17, 18.5.
TARBOROUGH, May 25 1875.

Farmers desirous of trying the invention at these points please make arrangements and appointments. 40-4t.

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E. B. BLAMIRE & CO,

Invite the attention of all in want of Dry Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese, Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linens and Organdies, Lawns Corded Jaconets and Percales with side band also beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention is invited to our

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same promptness and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Also just received E. BUTTERICK & CO'S LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more expressed with freights prepaid.

Consumers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices as we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

E. B. BLAMIRE & Co.,
182 MAIN STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
SUCCESSORS TO
BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel

Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!
Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and cheap. Manufacturers also of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,
May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to Procure and place Conspicuously in his Establishment or place of Business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1.000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufactures of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, forth class (on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to BEN H. FRANKLIN, Collector of Internal Revenue at Weldon N. C. and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1875. 39-4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

A Fortune for $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to one of every eleven consecutive numbers.

$5,000 for ONE DOLLAR.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"

Dame Fortune helps those who help themslves.

500,000 Tickets at $1.00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000, Inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brigns it within the reach of all.

Grand Gift Concert

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEX S.

The Texas Gift Concert Association

Will Give A Grand Concert
WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 31, 1875,
And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders
$250,000 IN GIFS.
DEPOSITORY, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket-Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1	Grand Cash Gift,		$50,000
1	" " "		25,000
1	" " "		15,000
1	" " "		10,000
1	" " "		5,000
1	" " "		2,500
1	" " "		500
10	" " "	500 each	5,000
20	" " "	250 "	5,000
20	" " "	150 "	4,500
50	" " "	100 "	5,000
100	" " "	50 "	5,000
100	" " "	25 "	2,500
200	" " "	20 "	4,000
500	" " "	10 "	5,000
1,000	" " "	5 "	5,000
1,500	" " "	2½ "	3,750
46,250	" " "	1 "	46,250

49,767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to 200,0000
22 prizes in real estate amounting to 50,000

49,789 Gifts, amounting to $250,000

Please address us for circulars giving references and full particulars.

A statement of the Distribution will be published and fowarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons wanted to work for the interest of this Association. Liberal Commission allowed.

How to Remit to us.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all Communications to
ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y.,
273m. Denison, Texas.

JUST ISSUED!!
And Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price.
*Pieces marked * have Illustrated Title-Pages.*

Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb—Easter Anthem ..... Thomas 50
*Swinging on the Garden Gate—Song and Chorus ..... Thomas 40
Where is My Loved One To-night?—Song and Chorus ..... Hays 35
Sing Darkies Sing! (as sung by Carl Wagner) ..... Hays 30
Angel Gabriel—Comic Song ..... Stewart 35
*When Silver locks Replace the Gold (Answer to Silver Threads Amongthe Gold)—Leighton 35
*You Never Miss the Lager till the Keg Runs Dry—Comic Song 40
Gane Awa'—Scotch Song ..... Wand 40
Alone and at home—Song and Cho... Hays 35
*My Wee Wife Waiting at the Door—Ballad ..... Thomas 40
Oh! Miss Susie!—End Song & Cho... Hays 35
Give Me but a Smile—S. & Cho ..... Stewart 35
When First I Met Thee Nellie Dear—Song and Chorus ..... Stewart 30
I'm Captain of the Guards—Com. S... Hays 35
Beyond the Goldes Door—S. & Cho... White 30
Gertie's With the Angels Now—Song and Chorus ..... Carlstie 30
Please God Make Room for a Little Boy ..... Cox 30

INSTRUMENTAL.

La Belle Jeunesse—Polacca ..... Wilson 50
*Awakening of the Birds—Morceau ..... Maylath 40
*Sweetheart—Melodie Gracieuse ..... Maylath 40
*Twinkling Stars—Morceau de Salon ..... Wilson 50
The Higeland Maiden—Romance ..... Wilson 50
Cujus Animam (Stabat Mater) ..... Wagner 40
*Dreamland—Morceau de Salon ..... Maylath 40
*Echoes from the Palisades ..... Wagner 40
Venetian Regatta—Trauscribed ..... Wagner 40
*Merry Foresters—Forest Scene ..... Wagner 50
Rocking Waves—Transcribed ..... Maylath 40
*The Scotch Lassie—Reverie ..... Pacher 40
Kittie's Polka Mazurka ..... Prevot 30
Fairy Land—Reverie ..... Norvel 35
Sparkling Jewels—Polka ..... Christie 30
*Think of Me Sometimes—Waltz ..... Wagner 20
*Temperance March (Easy) ..... Wagner 20
*Men are Such Deceivers—Polka ..... Wagner 20
*Mollie Darling—Easy March ..... Wagner 20

Peters' Household Melodies, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. A Collection of Popular Songs, by Hays, Dank, Stewart, etc. Each number contains Seven or Eight Songs.
Price, 50 cents each; Yearly, 12 Nos. for $4.

Peters' Parlor Music, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Each number contains several easy and moderately difficult Piano Pieces, by Kinkel, Becht, Wagner, Wilson, etc.
50 cents each; Yearly, 12 Nos. for $4.

La Creme de la Creme, Nos. 1 to 15. Each number contains 24 pages of classic and difficult Piano Music, worth at least $2.50.
Price of each No. 50 cts.; Qearly, 12 Nos. $4

PUBLISHED BY
J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT
is the
Metropolitian Life Insurance Co.
OF
NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.

2 The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.

3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.

4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.

5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.

6. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitian is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1572, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of business, as done by all the Companies of the country for the year, the Metropolitan coming with forty seven others, supplied one Sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds of the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company. "Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to
JNO. W. GORDON,
Gen. Ins. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.
Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building or to Agts. throughout the State.
P. H. WELCH Agt.
Hertford, N. Y.
9-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS
RUGS &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnisning Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,
QUILTS, BED AND
TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.
LACE CURTAINS
AND
SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;
23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

Mammoth Japanese, SEED CORN.

"Conquering poverty, blessing the earth, And bidding defiance to guant Famine and Death."

"The earliest, heaviest, roundest and most prolific variety of Corn ever grown in America."

This is the testimony of *thirteen* papers published in different States, to whom we sent small sample packages last year to test it.

The *Times*, of Huntsville, Texas, says: "We have seen a specimen stalk of this Corn, which had twenty-six large ears, fully matured on it."

"It surpasses all anticipations, and is just the article needed in this country."—*Times*, Natchitoches, Miss. "It is superior to any other variety."—*Journal*, Corning, N. Y. "It will be a valuable acquisition in the agricultural products of the country."—*Gazette*, Sulphur Spring, Texas. "This Corn can be sown the latter part of July, and ripen before frost."—*Index*, Warsaw, Mo. "It is highly recommended by those who have tried it."—*Ohio Repository*. "We have noticed this Corn highly spoken of by the Press."—*Advertiser*, Moulton, Ala. "It will yield in our climate two crops a year."—*Advertiser*, Bastrop, Texas. "It can be successfully grown in Canada."—*Montreal World*. "It is peculiarly adapted to the short seasons of the North."—*Rev. J. Long* Keokuk, Iowa. "It is just thing for our swamp land."—*Dr. Johnston*, Ocala, Fla.

We have the above testimony on file in our office, and could produce many more if space would permit. It will produce from 50 to 200 bushels of shelled Corn to the acre on any soil, from Florida to Oregon. We possess sworn statements of these facts.

The important points of superiority claimed for this Corn over other varieties, and which are fully sustained by the voluntary statements of farmers who raised from seed got of us last year, are these:

1st. This Corn will yield from twice to three times as many bushels to the acre on the same soil and with the same culture.

2nd. The Corn is heavier in weight, has a larger, longer ear and thinner husk, and makes corn meal for family use sweeter and more nutritious and valuable for feeding stock.

3rd. The stalks grow more vigorous and healthy, and sufficiently strong to produce from 3 to 20 well-developed ears.

4th. The stalks bear more foliage and is better for feeding.

5th. That it will grow and produce a profitable crop on ground where other corn will not grow to maturity.

6th. It ripens earlier and is not liable to be caught by frost.

7th. To be cut green and used for feeding, it is fifty per cent. better than any other variety of corn.

Our Corn has all been selected with the greatest care, the small end of every ear broken off, the ballance shelled by hand.

WE WARRANT EVERY GRAIN OF IT TO GROW.

The increase yield per acre over the old varieties will pay for the seed 20 times over; besides, every farmer that plants this year will have a large demand for seed at good prices.

This Corn was produced by some procured by our Consulor Agent, and said to have its origin in Japan.

TERMS.

By mail, post-paid, $1.00 per pound, put up in neat packages; 15 packages for $10; 50 packages for $20; 100 packages for $30. Elegant Chromos, 19 by 24 inches, together with in stalk of "Japanese Corn," having no less than

TWENTY FULL-GROWN EARS OF CORN ON IT,

some of them measuring ten and twelve inches in length, will be sent free of charge when 15 or more packages of Corn are ordered at one time.

Some of our Agents to whom we have sent sample stalks, are to-day making over fifty dollars a day, showing the stalks and taking orders for the Corn.

500 AGENTS WANTED! No Seed sent out C. O. D. Terms Cash.

Registered letters are at our risk. Our terms are all the same to Grangers, Odd Fellows and common folks. Address cash orders to
E. GUSTAVUS & CO.,
Publishers of "Travels in Japan."
HOLSTON,
36-2 mo. Washington County, Va.

-$20-
WILL BUY A
FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND
OF THE
N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. City
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Or

Postponement impossible under this plan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper-lined cylinder which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer.
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
March 3 -6m.

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Fillious colic they are a sure cure. For Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and act like magic. The best in he the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

DR. TUTTS EXPECTORANT.

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset would have averted all danger. Dr Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguish ed clergyman of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

W. W. BROWN. W. C. HARRISON

BROWN & HARRISON.

Grocers & Liquor Merchants,

N. W. COR. MAIN & WATER STS.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The largest and best selection of Groceries Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 31-3m.

DISOLUTION NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between A. A. Crookston, Francis Lightfoot and J. W. Smith, trading under the firm of Crookston, Lightfoot & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Jamesville, N. C. A. A. Crookston
March, 5th 1875. Francis Lightfoot
J. W. Smith.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONtinue the business of manufacturing Cypress Shingles and Wholesale Dealers in Yellow Pine, Cypress and Juniper Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds and all kinds of Building materials. Orders entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to.

Crookston & Smith
Jamesville, N. C., March 10th, 1875—4t.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our households.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) A DREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SONS,
113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
18-6m.

ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!
ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!

INCLUDING PREMIUM
INCLUDING PREMIUM

BEST OF STORIES.
BEST OF STORIES.

FASHION ARTICLES.
FASHION ARTICLES.

MISCELLANEOUS READING.
MISCELLANEOUS READING.

HOUSEHOLD NEWS.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS

CHILDREN'S CORNER.
CHILDREN'S CORNER.

AMATEUR PRINTERS' COLUMN
AMATEUR PRINTERS' COLUMN.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 24, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the north should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ A correspondent informs us that the population of Woodville, Perquimans county is 100 white and 50 colored.

☞ Lt. WALTON U. S. N. left yesterday for a cruise along the coast to examine the working of the Life saving stations.

☞ Capt. IRISH U. S. N., in command of the Revenue Cutter Stevens, came up the river on Friday last and left again on Monday on a cruse up the sound.

☞ The Steamer Thos. Jefferson of the D. S. S. T. Co., sank on Monday last while in Poindexter Creek. She will be raised and taked on Capt. LAWRENCES ways for repairs.

☞ Elizabeth City will be, when the rail road is completed, one of the best locations for the establishment of manufactories that we know of, and the country adjacent is as well adapted for a profitable cultivation of very many of the articles the world is needing as any on this green earth.

☞ A virlent gale of wind passed over a portion of the lower part of this county on Saturday last doing much damage to buildings, fences &c, The barn of Mr. JOSEPH EVES was demolished, and three horses killed, Mr. EVES loss is estimated at $1,000: The outbuildings of BRINKLEY WIGGINS were also destroyed,—damage not stated. We hear of other damage to fences and fruit trees in the same neighborhood.

☞ The statement in our last issue in reference to the expenditures of the Corporation of Elizabeth City was made up from the official record. Any one doubting their authority is invited to the office of Mr. GASKINS, the corporation Clerk, and satisfy themselves, respecting their correctness. The facts are published, not with any design to attack or wrong anyone, for the presumption is that each administration performed what was believed for the best, but they are given to correct some misapprehensions and because those who pay the taxes imposed and collected have a right to the information.

☞ The proceedings of the "Citizen's Industrial Association," is published in another column. The objects of this Association are the encouragement of the various industries now pursued in this town and vicinity, the establishment of manufactures and other means of increased production, and the promotion of better transportation facilities twixt the sound and the sea board and between Elizabeth City and the various towns on the navigable waters of Eastern North Carolina. Every citizen interested in these subjects are invited to become members of the Association.

☞ It was ANDREW JACKSON who insisted that "to the victors belong the spoils." The Windsor *Times* claims to be a good Democrat and we presume its editors endorse the doctrine announced and acted on by "Old Hickory." And yet because we have dared to give due and timely notice, to those enjoying and fattening on the "spoils," that we do not intend any longer to be mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their ole profit the *Times* becomes virtuously (?) indignant! We can't help it. We have no concealments in the matter' The men who have been sustained and aided by the press refuse to appreciate the service, the latter will see to it that others, less penurious, avaricious and miserly, and equally qualified in every particular will be found to succeed them. Of course the *Times* editors are more unselfish. They are willing to work—to "work for nothing and find themselves." And should the time ever come when a Democratic Administration dispenses the patronage of the Government they will be too generous to expect, much less to demand, that its recipients trouble themselves about paying their printer's bills, or sustaining the papers that help'd them into such good positions. Oh no. This would be "cheek" and "impudence."

☞ Heretofore a little over one half of the taxes collected from the property of the Corporation of Elizabeth City has been absorbed in the salaries paid its officers. We always thought this was wrong and felt that the Charter in this respect ought to be amended. No inconsiderable tax payer ourself, and knowing that a large number of our tax paying townsmen felt on this subject as we did, we own the *soft impeachment* of having had something to do in getting up the bill to relieve us of this unnecessary burthen. The duties of the Mayor are not onerous. Fifty Dollars, as is proposed by the amendment, "and the fees of his office," is ample remuneration. The latter is fixed by Sec. 20 of the Charter as follows:

For issuing any precept 25 cts.; for final judgement or dismissal 25 cts.; for docketing and filing records $1; for continuance 25 cts.; for transcript and appeal $1.25.

As for the Commissioners, being required by the Charter to meet on the first Monday in every month, and as they usually meet in the evening, twelve dollars a year is a sufficient compensation. Heretofore they have received $25. This has been the salary fixed. Up to date as Commissioner of the Town we have not received one dollar, nor do we propose accepting more than we have agreed should be paid our successor, to wit: $12. In all our business transactions, both public and private, we try to be consistent. We never ask any to bear burthens we are unwilling to share.

☞ On Sunday evening last a party of four: two men and two women, colored, started down the river in a sail boat and when opposite Cobbs Point, from some cause unknown the boat capsized, and Jacob Midgett and Jane Spruill were drowned. Two were rescued by a fishing boat sent out from town. We learn that the body of Midgett was found entangled in the rigging of the capsized boat. The body of Jane Spruill has not as yet been recovered.

☞ We call attention to the report on the culture and manufacture of Broom Corn, published in another column. That the climate and soil of the Albemarle counties are peculiarly adapted to the growth of broom corn is unquestioned and that it can be made a successful business we firmly belive. We understand that it is the determination of a number of farmers to plant and cultivate from one to five acres. It is also proposed to procure the machinery required to manufacture the straw into brooms. From the data furnished, in the report referred to, it will be seen that it can be made a profitable enterprise.

Local Briefs:

Farmers are now busy preparing for their spring crops.—The work on the railroad is going on. It is already making a good show.—The editor left on Monday to be absent several days. We call attention to the advertisement of the great Southern Corn and Cotton Cultivator.—The Fisheries are busy and all kinds of fish plenty and at very reasonable price.—Snow on Monday last.

Local Port-Folio.

The aim of some fast young men—the spittoon. The best telegraphing—flashing a ray of sunshine into a gloomy heart. How to make a clean sweep—give him a good washing. Chicanery passing off an old hen as a young chicken. Here serene brightness—the moon.

Business Locals.

Preserved canton vinegar in half Jars at Fowlers.

Unbleached cottons over a yd. wide for 10c. per yd. at Fowler's.

Jersey Yellow Potato Slips for sale at Brodricks & Smith's.

Dr. Fuller makes Female Diseases a Speciality. Office in the Albemarle House.

J. C. Broderick has gone to New York after a spring and Sumer stock of goods for Brodricks & Smith. Look out for them. 40-2w.

Bargains! You bet! Big bargains Nos. 3 & 5 Water St., Brodericks & Smith.

The American Sardine Company Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

FISHERY.

I would say to the public that I am this season operating the Fishery formerly run by Perry & Hollowell, and will furnish Fish at the lowest rates. Call at any time. "First come first served."

39-2t. WM. GREAVES.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers, and especialy those who need Machinery, to the advertisement of Messrs. POOLE & HUNT, the widely known Founders and Machinists, of Baltimore, Md. These gentlemen have an exceptionally large and well equipped establishment, supplied with the latest and most approved tools and appliances, and are at all times prepared to promptly fill orders in their line. Furthermore, they guarantee fair prices, the best of materials, and first-class work.

Texas Gift Concert Association. $50,000 For One Dollar.

The whole state of Texas is wild excitement caused by the immense inducements offered by this Association. The capital prize is $50,000, and many of less amount, besides valuable property in the city of Denison. Parties who invest may rely that the drawing will be conducted with the utmost fairness and impartiality, and the taking of one single chance may draw the capital prize.

Mr. Greeley was probably right when he advised starving paupers to take a few hundred dollars, go west, and buy a farm. Were he alive now however, his advice would be to "go South." All through the late slave States there are thousands of acres of the best possible land for sale at exceeding low rates. Before the war land in the slave States was held in large plantations by the slave owners. Many of these plantations were confiscated and sold for taxes after the war, and the owners of the remainder found it impossible in nine cases out of ten to work them without slave labor. The return of prosperity to the South must be preceded by the sale of the great plantations in small farms of thirty and forty acres. It is to the South rather than the West, that the typical young man at whom Mr. Greeley used to launch his advice ought to look. When it is generally known that good land can be bought in the best of all climates for the same price that is asked for land in Minnesota or the wilder regions of the West there will be a great overflow of population from the North and Northeast to the South.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

WHAT SHE WANTED.—A young lady entered a bookstore, and confidently said to the assistant, "I want 'My Father,'" The young man looked astonished. "What did you say you wanted, ma'am?" "'My Father.'" I don't know him, ma'am; we don't keep fathers on ice here; this isn't a home for decayed old gents, nor an inebriate asylum." said the assistant. "It appears to me that you deserve to be quartered in an asylum, or imprisoned in an icehouse a short period for your insolence and stupidy," replied the young lady. "I want a book entitled "My Father," She got it.

The Weldon *News* says: One of the lady passengers who stopped over at the Weldon Hotel, Wednesday night, left next morning, leaving a wallet of money containg over a thousand dollars in her room. The chambermaid found it and delivered it to Dr. McLaurie who forwarded it to the owner. That girl should be remunerated.

As a policeman passed up his beat in Detroit he observed two broken windows. He looked through one of them, and saw a man on the flour with a broken and bound up head, while furniture and fragments were heaped about him. Inquiring as to the origin of the ruin, he was answered by a woman with a baby in her lap: "You see the man there? Well he's my husband. Baby's sick. He said. 'Give her castor ile.' I said 'Give her goose grease. There he lays.

Somebody has found out a new way of taking pictures, by which they can be taken better in the night than in the day time. A photographer has missed several frames that hung by his door, and dosen't approve of the plan.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE AIB MARLE HOUSE

G F Sykes, J Adelsdorf, J W Woodman, Norfolk, Va.; E F Lamb, H C Morrisett, C Walston, W M Burfort, J A Spencer, Camden; J W Etheridge, Manteo; J W Albertson, Hertford; J L Daniels, Ronoake Island; H E Larkins, Philadelphia; A S Conklin, Stm'r.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price. Dec. 29th, 1874.

LARGE LOT of Clover Seed for sale at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

CALL at Dr. BUTT'S City Drug Store and get Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed. March 16th, 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address for full particulars, L. GUMP & Co. 179 William St. N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD, RENOVATES AND INVIGORATES THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula. Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Falsiness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood, Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Erruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Salt-rheum and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases and Gener l Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It envigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable Blood Purifier yet placed before the publics

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEAVENS, Boston, Mass.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Boston, Dec. 17, 1.72.

H. R. STEAVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir.—May I ask the favor of you to make my case public?

In 1861, while on picket duty in the army, I was taken with a fit, which lasted all night. Was taken into camp and dosed with whiskey and quinine. After this had its every day, and was taken to Newberno Hospital and there treated by the attending physicians. I grew worse and was sent home. Remained in poor health for four years, beating with many physicians and trying many remedies. Finally Scrofula made its appearance on different parts of my body, and my head was so diseased as to be frightful to look at, and painful beyond endurance. After trying the most eminent physicians, without improvement, a change of climate was advised.

Have been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas twice, each time receiving their treatment a thorough trial. Finally came back to Boston, discouraged with no hope of help, for was a burden to one in my situation. My disease, and the effect of so much powerful medicine, had so damaged my system that the action of my stomach was apparently destroyed, and my head was covered with ulcers which had in places eaten into the skull bone.

The best physicians said my blood was so full of poison they could do no more for me. About this time a friend who had been an invalid told me VEGETINE has restored him to perfect health, and through his persuasion I commenced taking VEGETINE. At this time I was having fits almost every day. I noticed the first good effects of VEGETINE in my digestive organs. My food sat better, and my stomach grew stronger. I began to fill encouraged, for I could see my health slowly and gradually improving. With renewed hope I continued taking the VEGESINE, until it had completely driven *disease* out of my body. It cured the *fits*, gave me good, pure blood, and restored me to perfect health, which I had not enjoyed before for ten years. Her dress of people in the City of Boston can vouch for the above facts.

VEGETINE has saved my life, and you are at liberty to make such use of this statement as pleases you best, and I beg of you to make it known, that other sufferers may find relief with less trouble and expense than I did.

It will afford me great pleasure to show the marks of my disease or give any further information relative of my case to all who desire it.

I am, sir, very gratefully, JOHN PECK,
No. 5 Sawyer St., Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGIST.

March 3, 1875.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder st.

BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

POUDRETTE.

I HAVE the Agency for the SALE of this valuable FERTILIZER, for Twenty Counties in Eastern North Carolina. This article is made from night soil, is odorless and contains a larger percentage of ammonia, the phorphates, and other valuable fertilizing ingredients than any other

FERTILIZERS

now offered to the public, and costs LESS than a one-half the price charged for others. Applied in the same quantities per acre as the best guano and similar articles to potatoes, cotton, corn, peanuts and garden vegetables, its effects are equal to the best of these and more durable than any. It is put up in 200 lbs bags and will be delivered to farmers and others exclusive of freight at $25.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. All orders must be addressed to me at this place. Remittances can be made to me in P. O. Orders, drafts or bank checks. Circulars sent on application.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C.

34-2m.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAK

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *Firt-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th. 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilipsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecure should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586. (S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

WONDER-

ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a fog of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wanted. Address Beverly Co. 324 Wabash-av. Chicago

8v6—1yr.

Great Closing Out

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS,

FANCY GOODS, FURS,

CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,

BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS, LACES, TIES,

DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC.,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the ext two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,

25 124ha Street, Norfolk Va.

DR. FULLER,

PHYSICIAN,

pays especial attention to

OFFICE PRACTICE!

Office in Albemarle Hotel next to ladies entrance on Road street. 33.-tf.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,

P O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, VA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanen Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all laudings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Rates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRODERICK & SMITH
Agts.

Don't Think of Purchasing A

WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.

33-3m.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.

Nov. 23 1874.—6 m.

Private Boarding House.

The undersigned is prepared to accomodate Boarders on moderate terms. Location on Water Street, near the Steamboat landing.

A. L. PENDLETON.

Elibeth City, N. C.

Jan'y 6th 1875.-3m.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

NEATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's and one cash price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his business & see the arrangement & see his prices clear cotton for one. No credit to any one. bles profits Cash system enables let and spice to sell at very short profits. All grades of flour at live and let live prices at Fowler's Cash Store. Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Coffee, Teas, Buckets Cotton Tubs Floor & Oil Cloths, Table cheaps, Bas ets, etc. all Fowler's assortment of shoes, boots, ike new. Try pt cotete. me.

GO TO Fowler's for all kinds of Dry Goods, his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpacas, plains, Serges Empress Cloths &c is good & his prices are below usual prices. Can also see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Lace, Yake Lace, Braid & Gimp & Fringe Fancy Ribbons and Cuffs, Ties Collars and Cuffs, White Goods, Whalebone Hosiery, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fine &c., all at bottom Combs, Call & examine prices with ity and shown Fowler, the best cal coes ket and sell at reasona prof- its. Ladies prefer deal at a one price store where the is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, go to Fowler A full supply of Printed Calico always on hand. Ladies Hoop Skirt supporting Corsets, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY,

N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The best place to buy first-class Goods
THE
Largest & best selected Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts. E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz:
Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain blk SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS
Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Solferine cloth
Satin Striped Lenos & Piques
Lace Striped Swiss Organdines
Bias Ruffling, & Tucking,
Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie
Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's
Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's
Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth
Casimeres & Linen; also 10,000 Yards,
OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS,
VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A
Speciality for CASH
at 10 Cents per Yard;
9/4 Wide COTTONS, at 12½ and cheapest in the place, remember the goods are the cheapest, it pays better to buy good goods and they can only be found at the right place and that is at
S. WEISEL'S.
Eliz. City, N. C.
The only place to get good Goods
The place to have the largest selection
The only place is at WEISEL'S

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light; running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre Remington Sewing Machine Co.,
ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES

E. REMINGTON & SONS, RMINGTON S. M. Co, RMINGTON AG'L Co., Ilion, N. Y. 281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms. Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines. Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms. Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " " Boston, 332 Washington st., Sewing Machine, Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine. Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta st Washington, D. C., 521 Seventh St. S Machin

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. ALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BARNEY TISDALE STORE.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING, FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods. ☜

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and feed will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

11-tf. JOHN McDOFL

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er the ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To let the barge away,
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the night bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go where so'er we may,
The darkest night will often end
The bright, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to the rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one go down to JOHNSON HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their gear's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFLK VA.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON,

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 12 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Timothy Hunter

HAVING BEEN LEFT ADMINISTRATRIX of my late husband, Timothy Hunter, by his last Will and Testament, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present the same to W. A. Harney; and all persons indebted to the Estate will come foward and settle the same.

Elizabeth City, N. C. ANN HUNTER,
March 8th 1875 Administratrix.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Treatment of the Grape.

The question of the proper training of vines in this country seems as yet far from being properly understood, says a Chester Co. (Pa.) correspondent. I noticed that the practice of close pruning is employed successfully abroad, and that in California the vineyards are for the most part a repetition of these, so that our Northern men, always on the lookout for the result of successful methods, copy these prototypes too closely, and end by fatally injuring their vines. There are two reasons for this result. The first and most important of which is, that all varieties of the *Vitis vinifera* or European grape, seem to relish severe pruning, while our American varieties evidently dislike such treatment. The second reason is, that our climate is decidedly adverse to the low shrub-like system of training, and in its character is essentially distinct from both Europe and the Pacific coast. I believe, therefore, that the sooner our cultivators at the North allow their vines more liberty to clamber, the sooner we shall hear of success in some points at least where now grape culture is a certain failure. In some parts of Italy trees are planted in the vineyard rows, over which the vines run riot; and this is the system to which I have alluded before as a step toward producing sound healthy wood and foliage, and in consequence perfect fruit. Another practice which I believe to be mischievous in its tendency, so far as it relates to grapes, is in the indiscriminate trenching of all soils without properly ascertaining their true character in advance. I have seen so many instances of failure, even the soil had been trenched two, and even three feet deep, by the spade, at an enormous expense, that it strikes me the practice should not be lauded too highly with such evidences of its futility staring us in the face. The theory of a more perfect drainage, and hence more moisture in the soil during severe drouths, reads well, and appeals to our reason in a very forcible manner, but yet experience in very many cases tells a very different tale. I do not wish to be understood as condemning the system of deep cultivation, but there are classes of soils when thorough trenching is not only useless, but hurtful.

Household Helps.

BEEF STEW.—Take two or three pounds of the rump of beef, cut away all the fat and skin, and cut it into pieces about two or three inches square, put it into a stewpan, and pour upon it a quart of broth, let it boil, sprinkle in a little pepper and salt to taste; when it has boiled very gently or simmered two hours, shred finely a large lemon, add it o the gravy, and in twenty minutes pour in a flavoring composed of two tablespoonfuls of sance, the juice of the lemon, the rind of which has been sliced into the gravy, a spoonful of flour and a little catsup; add at pleasure a glassful of sherry or port, a quarter of an hour after the flavoring, and serve.

TO EXTINGUISH KEROSENE FLAMES.—One of the most ready means is to throw a cloth of some kind over the flames, and thus stifle them; but as the cloth is not always convenient to the kitchen, where such accidents most frequently occur, some one recommends flour as a substitute, which is always on hand in the kitchen, and which, it is said, promptly extinguishes the flames. It rapidly absorbs the fluid, deadens the flame, and can be readily gathered up and thrown out of doors when the fire is out.

CASTLE PUDDING.—Two eggs, one quarter pound of sugar, one-quarter pound of butter, one-quarter pound of flour; beat butter to cream, and sugar, finely pounded, then add eggs and flour. Bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven, and in small cups; when done turn on a flat dish and cover with thick white sauce, flavored with wine or essence.

SOAP AND SILVER.—Never put a particle of soap about your silver if you would have it retain its original luster. When it wants polishing, take a piece of soft leather and whiting and rub hard. The proprietor of one of the oldest silver establishments in the country says "Housekeepers ruin their silver by washing it in soap suds, as it makes it look like pewter."

How to Cook Wild Duck.

They tell a good story of the way in which folks learned to cook wild duck by first partly roasting and then stewing it. Once on a time there was a terrible wild man, who lived on nothing but what he shot or fished. This wild man possessed all the virtues which belong to a free life in the woods, but, besides, was remarkable for two things—his culinary talents and his indecision. It came to pass that on one occasion a gentleman, a hunter and a gourmand, too, stumbled across this wild man in his lair. With the hospitality of a savage, the wild man invited the new comer to dine with him on a magnificent wild duck, which he proposed roasting. It was a lovely sight to see how the noble bird, turning slowly before the fire, was just assuming a delicate golden tint! "Looks nicely! does it not?" said the savage. "But-I shall not roast it!" In vain did the guest plead for roast duck. Remorselessly the savage tore the bird from the spit, cut off legs, wings, divided up the breast, and pitched all pell-mell into the stew-pot. Sad, even despairing, the hungry guest, a remonstrance on his lips, saw the wild creature throw into the pot a pinch of salt, then a few whole pepper-corns, two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, and last the juice of a lemon. Then the untamed man stirred it, and let it simmer for half an hour. Somewhat doubtfully the guest tasted the dish. O, ecstasy! it was delicious!

Girls Keep Farm Accounts.

In these days several farmers have adopted a new idea, that is of having their girls keep the accounts of the farm. First, they are taught to write a fair hand, then to have a knowledge of single entry bookkeeping, when a proper set of books is obtained and they go to work. A map is made of the farm, having the fields numbered, and then whatever work is done on a field, or whatever capital invested, the girl is to find out and set down, and the result is that she soon takes a practical interest in affairs, which interest increases as the seasons pass and the crops are gathered, of all which she takes account, both of quantity and quality. The next step with her will be to become possessed of a realizing sense of what farm products cost; and when she sees upon the striking of balances, after a year is gone, or perhaps two years, how little is the net profit, she sees that a dollar is worth much more than she had suspected. So she will begin to reflect whether the work has done well or ill, and to consider upon better methods, and in any event she will learn that economy is an indispensable quality in whatever engages human attention.—*Dr. Cross.*

By Tubes.

It is generally supposed that packages and letters can be transmitted from place to place through pneumatic tubes with extraordinary rapidity, in something less than at the rate of a mile in one minute. That not even a high rate of speed can be attained is shown by the operation of the pneumatic tubes now used in London, where they have a line for carrying large packages and mail bags, and a large number of small tubes for sending telegraph messages. The messages are placed in carriers which are driven through the tubes by an air pressure produced by six air pumps worked by three fifty-horse engines. But when the length of the tube is only one mile the best through time made is not better than three minutes, and in longer tubes the speed is proportionately slower. It has been found that tubes made of lead work much better than iron tubes, as the interior of the lead remains smooth.

GRAIN SUPPLY.—The contributions of wheat from the United States to the bread supply of Great Britain in 1874 constituted fifty-five per cent. of the whole imports, and those of Russia thirteen per cent. The aggregate export of wheat and flour from the United States to Great Britain during the year exceeds an equivalent of 52,000,000 bushels.

An Awful Fate.

The Cincinnati papers describe the awful fate which recently befell Mrs. Mary Mills, the wife of one of the leading merchants in that city. She had been confined to her room by a severe illness for several weeks, but feeling better the other day she engaged in a light employment about her room, and at the time of the accident was cutting out a dress pattern in front of the grate. Her back was turned to the fire, and she had no knowledge of her danger until the flames began to leap over her shoulders and lap her cheeks. Her presence of mind was completely gone. It would have been but the work of a moment to have snatched a blanket from her bed and with it smothered the flames; but her fright led her to seek the presence of others, and she rushed screaming down stairs. At each step the flames increased, and when she reached the kitchen they enveloped her as in a cloud. The first object to meet her eye on getting below was the cistern, and she made a desperate effort to raise the covering for the purpose of jumping in. But her strength failed her, and she fell to the floor, a blazing heap. The only person in the house was the servant, whose fright made her utterly unable to render her mistress any aid. The agonizing screams of Mrs. Mills brought the neighbors to the scene, but too late to render any assistance. Nearly every article of clothing the suffering woman had worn was burned off, and the body from the waist to the feet was a crispy mass of quivering flesh. The tight under-garments about the waist, breast and shoulders saved that part of the body from serious injury, else death would have come at once. At last accounts she lay screaming almost constantly, and but faint hopes were entertained of her recovery.

Pictures of Poverty.

In Allen street, New York, in the cellar of a rear tenement, or rather a dark hole at the bottom of a wretched structure, where the ceiling is so low one has to bend low when in a standing posture, a lady was found lying in a bed upon which there were neither sheets nor quilts. A dingy blanket covered her person, and nestling close beside her were her four little children. One of them, a little fairy creature of wonderful beauty, with hair of burnished gold and eyes that had stolen the bloom of violets, was prattling innocently and all unappalled by the gloom and horror of the place. Yet that child had seen the rats drag her little cloak from the broken chair where she had placed it and rend it in pieces with their sharp teeth, while her mother and sisters cowered shuddering in their beds. All night long one or another of these poor creatures kept watch while the others slept, lying in dread of attack from the noisome, squealing creatures that thronged the floor and clambered squealing about them. Yet this poor family once possessed a happy home from which they had been driven by financial reverses and the death of the husband and father. The mother, a native of Baltimore, had been bred in affluence, her father holding an office of honor and trust under the general government for many years. Death and business disasters had brought them to this pitiful strait at last and forced them to accept and cling to a shelter only fit for dogs. Such are the fearful phases of life the Guild's visitors encounter. The impressions they leave upon the mind will never fade, and the lessons they teach have a power that few Sunday sermons possess.

Retrenchment Extraordinary.

The following story is told of a pretty well-known gentleman, formerly connected with the Pittsburgh press: This person was in the habit of taking a "wee drap" too much at times, and when in the resultant condition of exhilaration he was, as many are, inclined to a liberality and extravagance of expenditure to which his sober self was an utter stranger. While on one of his periodical sprees, the fancy of our hero was struck with the beauty of a certain pair of vases of rare workmanship and exquisite finish. With the sentiment, "darn the expense," in his heart and on his lips, he bought these vases, at an immense price, and bore them home, and triumphantly called in his wife to admire them. "Why, John," said she, the moment she set her eyes on them, "what induced you to buy such costly ornaments as these? We can't afford to spend money this way. You will ruin us, you know you will;" and the poor lady raised her apron to her eyes and began to cry. The sight was too much for our printer.

"You are right, Mary," he said, "you are right, and I am wrong. We can't afford these vases; it was extravagant in me to buy them. But don't cry; I'll fix it all right." So saying he let drive his fist through the two beautiful vases, and as their fragments rattled about the floor, he turned to his astonished and dismayed wife and said, "Now, Mary, we've got rid of those; I'll go and buy a couple of cheap ones, my darling."

The Bonanza Excitement.

The panic in mining stocks which was expected after the excitement, has brought great distress to thousands of people in the Pacific States. Tempted by the stories of sudden fortunes acquired by investments in the bonanza mines, they mortgaged their houses and farms, or otherwise sacrificed their property, in order to buy shares at the fancy prices ruling in the height of the excitement. The rise and fall of the Ophir stock was something wonderful. In October last shares ranged in price in the San Francisco market at from $43 to $64. Through the adroit management of the stock jobbers, by January 13th they were run up to $230, and we believe at one time they reached $300 or very nearly to that point. In two months and a half the nominal value of the mine increased, according to the quotations of the board of brokers, from $5,040,000 to $23,181,000, a gain of over $17,000,000. On February 5th it was once more selling at $61 per share. In Nevada the shock which followed the collapse was terrible. Nearly the whole population were interested; even women had invested largely in the high-priced shares; and many families in moderate circumstances were utterly ruined. A few fortunate speculators with abundant means have scooped up nearly all the loose cash there was afloat, and there being no further demand for stock by reason of the financial stringency thus produced, the shares went down with a rush.

The Nebraska Sufferers.

A Nebraska paper says: A half-a score of army lieutenants are at this time scattered around in different parts of this State, by the orders of the commanding general, distributing clothing and supplies to people who are probably as well if not better off than they ever were before in their lives. A story is told of one man who appeared at one of the towns on the railroad with a two-horse wagon to demand a contribution of a load of flour. He confessed that he had never been so well off before, but "as long as the provisions is goin' I want my sheer," said he. In some localities it is doubtful whether the people will put in any crops this year, as they say that there is no use planting for the hoppers, and that enough has been given them to last them through the year. And all this time the people of the East and South have been giving money, food and clothing to the grasshopper-plague sufferers with a liberal hand.

A New Liquor Law.

Mr. Prince introduced a bill in the New York Legislature to prevent the adulteration of food, drink, and drugs. It fixes a penalty of $200 for adulterating any of these articles, and for selling the same. The first offense is punishable by a fine of $100, and on conviction of a subsequent offense the clerk of the court in which the conviction is made shall, within one week thereafter, cause a notice to be published in one or more newspapers printed in the county, giving the offender's name, residence, place of business, and a statement of the offense. Persons purchasing such adulterations may sue and recover $50. It is founded on the law in force in England.

The Story of a Waltz.

The second ball of the Elysee, says a *Tribune* correspondent, was finer than the first, because there were more pretty women.

What romances there are in balls. A portionless young girl—say a hundred thousand francs—comes in with a Greuze face, under a forest of blonde hair. A bored young man, with three hundred thousand francs income, asks her to dance. The thunderbolt of love had struck his heart.

"Mademoiselle," he said, "do you like to dance?"

"Very much indeed, sir." "And to waltz?" "Passionately, sir." "Will you make a sacrifice for me?"

The young lady looked at the young man. "Why not?"

"Very well, mademoiselle, do not dance nor waltz this evening."

"And for this sacrifice?" "I offer you my name and my fortune."

"That is a great deal," said the young girl, more tempted by her feet than her heart. "Do you hear the violins?"

"Mademoiselle, I am called the Count de ——, and I have three hundred thousand livres of income."

The young girl doubtless reflected that with three hundred thousand francs income one could pay for a great many fiddles.

"Monsieur," she said, "let us compromise. I will not waltz or dance with any one but you."

"No, mademoiselle, I want a complete sacrifice. You are the most beautiful person at the ball; every one is gazing at you; we will walk into one of the little drawing-rooms and chat together like married people."

"Already!" said the young lady, making a saucy face. But she had left her place in the quadrille. She leaned upon the arm of the young man and allowed herself to be taken to the staircase. "This is despotism, sir." "Yes, mademoiselle, I wish to be master before if not after."

The young girl mounted the staircase, saying to herself, "Three hundred thousand livres of income, a hotel, a chateau, a racing stable, a hunting equipage, travel like a princess, have caprices like a queen."

They went slowly up the steps, for the Elysee staircase is invaded, after the manner of Venetian fetes, by a sea of guests. The quadrille was ended. All at once the young girl hears the prelude of Olivier Metra's "Serenade," a Spanish and French waltz, full of rapture and melancholy, full of passion and sentiment. She could resist no longer. She withdraws her hand from the arm which holds it, she glides like a serpent through the human waves; she arrives breathless in the grand saloon of the orchestra. She no longer knows what she is doing, the "Serenade" has so bewitched her. A waltzer who does not know her seizes her on the wing, and bears her into the whirlwind.

Meanwhile what is the three-hundred-thousand-a-year man doing? He is desperate; he has had hap iness in his very hands, and now he sees it vanishing from him like a dream, all because Waldteufel had the unlucky idea to play that diabolical waltz. The unhappy lover tries in vain to reason with himself, to curse his folly, to swear that he will never look at the woman again. He has not the courage to go up the stairs. He descends four steps at a time; nothing stops him; he follows the young girl and arrives almost as soon as she does before the orchestra. Alas! She is already off for the waltz. She is a thousand leagues away from him. The first comer holds her in his arms, breathes the fragrance of her adorable blonde hair, revels in the warm glances of her soft eyes, the color of heaven.

P. S.—I forgot to say that the young girl who waltzes and the young man who does not have become engaged.

A Romantic Story.

Thirty-one years ago a little boy, four years old, the son of Daniel Hutchins, of Burlington, N. J., while playing outside the door of the home of his parents, was kidnapped by two men and taken to Philadelphia on board of a steamboat. From that city the boy was soon afterward taken to the West, where he grew up under the charge of his captors. Upon arriving at the age of manhood he started out in life for himself, and traveled over nearly every part of the civilized world. At the time of his disappearance from home his parents became almost frantic with grief because of his loss, and had the Delaware river and its tributaries, together with the surrounding country, searched for his whereabouts, dead or alive, but all in vain. The people of Burlington showed the deepest sympathy for the sorrow-stricken parents and large rewards were offered for the recovery of the lost one, notwithstanding which the event remained shrouded in mystery for the long space of thirty-one years, when the lost one appeared at the scenes of his childhood in quest of his parents. In the meantime the father and mother died, it is supposed, from pure grief, thinking that their boy must be dead. After fighting the battles of the world and making for himself a snug competence, the young man became convinced that he was not the child of the men with whom he had been living, and he determined to find his parents. He entertained a slight recollection of his old home, and he finally ascertained that he could find tidings of his parents in New Jersey, and, aided by inquiry, he fixed upon Burlington as the place, arriving only to find his parents dead.

From Etchings in "Scribner."

There was a minister deprived for inconformity, who said to some of his friends: "That if they deprived him, it should cost an hundred meu's lives." The party understood it as if, being a turbulent fellow, he would have moved sedition, and complained of him. Whereupon being convented and apposed upon the speech, he said: "His meaning was, that if he lost his benefice, he would practice physic; and then he thought he should kill an hundred men in time."

Cicero was at dinner, where there was an ancient lady that spake of her years, and said: "She was but forty years old." One that sat by Cicero rounded him in the ear and said: "She talks of forty years old, and she is far more, out of question." Cicero answered him again: "I must believe her, for I have heard her say so any time these ten years."

There was a soldier that vaunted before Julius Cæsar of hurts he had received in his face. Julius Cæsar, knowing him to be but a coward, told him: "You were best take heed, next time you run away, how you look back."

One of the fathers saith: "That there is but this difference between the death of old men and young men; that old men go to death, and death comes to young men."

Augustus Cæsar would say: "That he wondered that Alexander feared he should want work, having no more to conquer; as if it were not as hard a matter to keep as to conquer."

Ague Cured by Fright.

Hiccoughs may be cured by a sudden fright, as our readers doubtless know; and in medical books there are recorded quite a number of cases of the cure of ague by a similar cause. One of the prominent characteristics of the argue is, as those who have had the disease well know, the "shakes." These, it is said by those explaining the fright-cure, are counteracted or overpowered by the nervous shock which the system receives from the fright.

A poor English woman had for a long time suffered from a severe fit of ague. The ordinary remedies failed to give relief. The woman owned one pig. Now a pig, if it be a fat one, is a very substantial part a of poor woman's means of support. This pig was fat, and the butcher had been ordered to kill it as soon as he could. One day, while she was "shaking," a neighbor suddenly coming in, said, "The pig is dead."

The frightened woman started from the bed, darted out of the door, ran to the sty. The pig was dead, but the butcher had killed it. Of course she recovered from her fright, but she recovered from the ague also. It had been "shocked" out of her, and never returned.

"Aunt Martha" Prayed Him Out.

You've met her if you've lived long in Detroit, says the *Press*. A withered up old woman, bow-backed, gray haired, having a cane in one hand and carrying a basket of notions in the other. All who know her know her as "Aunt Martha," and she's traveled up and down and been at the depot so often that her death would be the occasion for general remark.

The old woman found a new saloon on Franklin street the other day, a place just opened by wicked Bob Smith, whose red face and bloodshot eyes have more than once been set in a frame of prison bars. "Aunt Martha" went in, hoping to make a small sale. Bob was wiping his glasses, and half a dozen men sat around the stove, holding glasses or smoking cigars.

"Git out!" growled Bob, as the old woman entered. She did not hear him, and leaning over the counter she asked:

"Would ye have a paper of pins—a cake of soap—a comb, or something?"

"Git out, you old beggar!" shouted Bob, raising his arm as if he would strike.

"I'm no beggar, and don't you dare to strike me!" replied "Aunt Martha," never moving an inch.

"Why, what's to keep me from wringing your old neck if I want to?" inquired Bob.

"The Lord, sir!" she answered.

"Ho! ho! ho!" laughed Bob. "There, take that!"

And he deluged her with rinsings. The filthy liquid struck her in the face and ran down over her faded black shawl and oft-washed calico dress, but she did not move. Looking at him across the counter she whispered:

"You need praying for, and I am going to do it now and here."

"No you don't!" he shouted, as she moved toward a chair; "get out of here or I'll smash your head with this bottle!"

She never minded him and he raised the bottle for a throw, when a sailor—rough, dissipated, but having some manhood left—leaped up and cried out:

"Bob Smith, if you throw that bottle at her I'll stave in your bulwarks in a precious minute!"

"You will, eh!" whooped Bob as he danced out.

"Yes, he will!" cried the rest, rising up.

They were too many for Bob and he had to stand there while Aunt Martha knelt at a chair and prayed for him.

She was still praying when he dashed out to kick her, but "Foxy Bill," who came out of State prison only a month ago, grabbed him by the throat, forced him into a chair and hissed:

"Bob Smith, if ye harm a hair of that old woman's head I'll make a funeral here!"

Aunt Martha knelt again, folded her hands and said:

"These young men were children not long ago, and they had praying mothers and God-fearing fathers. They are walking in wicked paths and their hearts know no good. I pray that their eyes may be opened to their wickedness, and that their feet may be turned into other and better paths."

"She's right!" called out a steamboat man as the old woman paused.

"Shoot me if she hain't!" cried another.

"Go ahead, mother!" shouted a third.

"I'll be dashed if she does!" yelled the infuriated Bob, and he reached her and gave her a heavy kick before any one could interfere.

She screamed with pain as she rose up, and then there came a terrible silence. Bob stood with his arm raised to strike.

"Aunt Martha" leaned on the chair, tears rolling down her wrinkled cheeks, and the half a dozen men were spell-bound with indignation. "Foxy Bill" broke the silence by saying:

"Step outdoors, mother, and look out for splinters."

She obeyed, and Bob Smith was choked and pounded until his senses left him, and everything which could be handled was thrown out of doors. They worked swiftly, fearing the police, and in five minutes the saloon was a wreck, and its proprietor, still unconscious, was lying behind the counter. Their work finished, the men disappeared like shadows, and "Aunt Martha" hobbled away, whispering:

"I prayed too hard, but it was in me to pray!"

The Good Old Times and the New.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that Mr. Samuel Lawrence, founder of the city of Lawrence, entertained the Lee Literary Club with an hour's familiar talk, contrasting old times with the present. Glancing rapidly over the character and history of the early colonial settlers, he dwelt particularly on the circumstances and customs of the period just succeeding the revolutionary war, when not a pound of cotton had been raised in this country, not a car-load of coal exhumed from the mines, not a steamship traversed our waters, nor any great water-power occupied. The fabrics of the country were mostly spun and wove in families, each farmer raising flax and wool, the mother of the family generally spinning the former on the little wheel, while the daughter walked backward and forward by the side of the big wheel, singing hymns or repeating poetry. Each farm establishment had a loom, which, in some instances, was kept running the year round to supply bed and personal clothing, stacks of the former being piled up for the wedding days of the daughters. Oxen were used for all farm work and horses mainly for riding horseback, the women either riding singly on side-saddle or on pillions behind their husbands, brothers, and sweethearts. Scarcely a light carriage was to be found in the country. Often a hundred women came to one church on horseback. The little cotton cloth used in the country was the "humdrum" from India, made of short staple, costly and poor. Money was comparatively scarce. The salary of the president of Harvard University, after the institution had been in successful operation for over one hundred years, was £100 New England currency, or $333⅓, and this commanded the services of the best scholars of Oxford and Cambridge. The increase in the valuation of the country and the increase of the expenses of living were alike astonishing. Mr. Lawrence, after an experience of more than three-score and ten years, gives his decided preference for modern times. The comforts of life are fourfold more than they used to be, and there is less of intemperance, profanity, and kindred vices.

Musical Sands.

Last summer, says *Scribner's Monthly*, we saw on the beach of Cape Ann that singular tract of sea shore called the Musical Strand. The grains of sand send up a faint musical sound as the foot slides over them. We were told that in the night, when the air is still, the waves, pushing up against the dry particles, and then receding, will urge out at least three distinct notes in turn. The only explanation of this phenomenon seems to be that the sand is composed of particles of granite, worn off the surface of the ridge with which the shore is barricaded, and that their edges are not at all rounded by attrition. They have been rolled up and down for these unreckoned years, just as any other mass is rolled, under the action of tide and tempest; but they have kept their shape without being worn away. Examine them carefully, and one sees as well as feels that they remain sharp at every point, often keen as a pin and thin as a wafer. Hurry them, when hot and dry, against each other, and they will vibrate like so many pieces of steel.

The Wolf.

How would you feel, my dear, if we were to meet a wolf?" asked an old lady of her little grandchild, with whom she was walking along a lonely country road. "Oh, grandmamma, I should be so frightened!" was the reply. "But I should stand in front of you and protect you," said the old lady. "Would you, grannie?" cried the child, clapping her hands with delight. "That would be nice! While the wolf was eating you I should have time to run away."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The steamer Gothenburg has been wrecked on one of the Fourneaux islands, in Bass' straits, between Van Diemans Land and Australia. She had on board eighty-five passengers and a crew of thirty-five, and of them only four are known to have been saved.....A brewer was killed in New York by the explosion of a beer barrel which he was pitching.....The Democratic Congressional Convention for the first district of Connecticut nominated George M. Landers, of New Britain. The Republicans of the second district renominated the Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, for Congress.....The return match between the American and Irish riflemen takes place June 29th, the place in Ireland not being definitely settled upon.....Colorado has been admitted as a State, increasing the number to thirty-eight.....It is believed that the damage by the floods in East Tennessee is over $1,000,000. Cooke county alone loses $200,000.....On Staten Island a poor family was found in such a destitute condition that they had killed and eaten their horse. Some of the meat of the animal was eaten raw.....Two school girls in Philadelphia, one the daughter of a clergyman, ran away to join a traveling theatrical company.....The revenue of the Dominion of Canada is about $3,400,000 in excess of the disbursements, and the announcement of this fact in London has caused an increased demand for Canadian securities.....The time fixed for the opening of the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia has been changed from April to May 10, and for closing from October to November 10.....The relatives of the Virginius officers and crew, shot in Cuba, are to receive $2,500 gold for each man shot.

The Prussian government has introduced a bill in Parliament withdrawing the state endowments from the Catholic clergy, and providing for their restoration only to those bishops who will bind themselves to obey the laws.....John Mitchel was renominated for Parliament in Tipperary. Mr. More, a Conservative, contested the seat..... A mass-meeting of coal miners, held at Scranton, Pa., decided not to strike.....Sharkey, the escaped murderer, who was arrested in Havana on complaint of the captain of the steamer Crescent City, has been released.....In the Forty-third Congress of the United States about five thousand bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the House, and about fifteen hundred in the Senate, of which about one-sixth were passed.....The Standing committee of the Diocese of Texas has refused to consent to the consecration of Bishop DeKoven.....Brown, who is to be executed at Pottsville, Pa., for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, made a full confession, stating that he committed the murder, and had no accomplice.... The ship Violleta, from France to San Pierre, laden with salt and sugar, was abandoned in the ice in St. Mary's bay. The captain and crew were saved. People from shore went to save the ship, but a northeast gale scattered the ice and over thirty of them were lost.

Benjamin F. Bruce, of Lenox, John G. Orton, of Binghamton, and William C. Wey, of Elmira, have been appointed managers of the New York State Inebriate Asylum.....An embankment at Rindam's pump mill at Merriton, Canada, gave way recently and flooded the village with water.....The new Wisconsin Railroad bill raises the rates so that the companies can save eight per cent. more. The companies asked for twenty per cent., but profess to be satisfied with the result.....A joint resolution was passed in Congress to admit the Fitch diamonds free of duty. ..Before the Arkansas Legislature adjourned a resolution was presented by a colored Republican member and unanimously adopted, declaring that peace and quietude now prevail, and extending a welcome to all immigrants, promising safety in person and property and freedom of speech.....Helen Sullivan, of Bernardsville, N. J., was burned to death in saving her father's house from destruction by fire.

The members of the Pennsylvania State Legislature paid a visit to the Centennia exposition grounds, and inspected the buildings in progress there.....Complications under the new Civil Rights bill have arisen in various parts of the South, most of them from a spirit of mischief.....The total number of immigrants who arrived at the port of New York during the month of February, 1875, was 4,876, of whom 3,479 were males and 1,397 females. During the same month in 1874 the total number arrived at the port was 4,223, of whom 3,008 were males and 1,214 females..... A divorce lawyer in Cincinnati sued a paper for $10,000 damages, and the jury rendered a verdict that the paper was right, and gave the lawyer nothing.....Advices from Asia Minor state that the famine in that country is causing terrible distress. In one district alone 20,000 persons have died since the commencement of the famine. The population of this district before the famine was 52,000..... Weston, in New York, walked 431 miles in six days..... The new United States Tariff went into effect officially March 3d.....The house of G. Schry, three miles below Selinsgrove, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire, and two children perished in the flames. Mrs. Schry was badly burned.....Spontaneous combustion is said to have caused the burning of the Pacific Mail steamship Japan.....Engagements have taken place between the Spanish and insurgents in Cuba.

The Alfonsists and Carlists are exchanging prisoners.....In 1870 the total indebtedness of the towns and cities of Massachusetts was $34,600,385, is now $80,427,345, an increase of $45,000,000 in four years.....The bodies of over forty persons, who died at St. John, N. F., this winter, were temporarily interred in the snow, which lies in such immense quantities in the cemeteries as to prevent the opening of graves..... The convention between Spain and United States for the settlement of the Virginius affair has been signed at Madrid..... The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has discharged its assistant conductors.....Chancellor Runyon appointed Garrit A. Hobart, of Paterson, receiver of the New Jersey Midland railway..... A bill is before the New York Legislature to appoint a State board of health..... A bill before the New Jersey Legislature provides that any married woman holding a policy of insurance on the life of her husband or any other person may transfer and assign the same, as if she was at the time of making such transfer a single female.....A Mrs. Evans, of Seymour, Conn., while temporarily insane, cut the throats of her two small children, and then cut her own. She will probably die, but the children may recover.....Many women and children were drowned by the wreck of the steamship Gothenburg, in Bass's strait, between Australia and Van Diemon's Land. The total number of the saved, as far as known, is twenty-two..... A Miss Griscom was returning from Philadelphia, and when within a short distance of Woodbury, N. J., was attacked by three roughs, who tied her to a tree and robbed her of nearly all the valuables she had with her. The lady made good her escape by cutting the rope with her knife.

The aggregate sum in the twelve general appropriation bills passed during the late session of the United States Congress is about $175,000,000.....The Budget committee of the Austrian Reichsrath have struck out the appropriation of $75,000 to defray the expenses of the representation of Austria at the Philadelphia Centennial.....The Boston *Globe* says that Gov. Gaston and his council have determined on the execution of the boy Jesse Pomeroy.....A fire in Callao did $200,000 damage. .....A riot took place at Bogota, C. A. The millers having raised the price of flour, the bakers did the same with the price of bread, and combined to keep it so. The people assembled in great numbers in the square of Bolivia, and finally proceeded to gut all the bakers' shops they could come at. The authorities did nothing, as the mob had it all their own way.....In Indianapolis Lewis Bishop cut his wife's throat because she refused to live with him.....Frank J. Potter, late deputy superintendent of the Rhode Island State farm, hanged himself at his farm in Connecticut.....A letter was received at the United States Treasurer's office from England, enclosing $14 "conscientious restitution" from a former citizen of this country, who is now a resident of Reading, England, ...The United States Senate confirmed the nominations of Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria and Hungary; Horace C. Maynard to be Minister Resident of the United States at Constantinople..... In the New Hampshire election the Republicans were successful, electing the State ticket and the entire Congressional delegation.

A man is successful when he makes life give him what he wants.

A BURNING GAS WELL.

A Wonder of the Pennsylvania Coal Regions —Light for a County.

The following interesting description of a burning well in Pennsylvania has been received by the United States Signal Office in Washington, from Mr. J. Cummings of Tarentum, one of the volunteer observers for the signal service:

On the night of the 2d of February, 1875, I, in company with several others, paid a visit to the great gas well, situated about nine miles from Tarentum and fifteen miles south of Butler, at a place called Larden's Mill, on the farm of Mr. William Hervey, and owned by a company consisting of Messrs. William Hervey, J. S. Vandegrift, and J. McAllister. The well was tapped recently, as I learned from one of the proprietors, in their search after oil. They have gone down a distance of 1,145 feet, and have just struck the first sand rock. The well is located in a hollow about three hundred feet wide, between abrupt hills. Our party came in the vicinity of the well about nine o'clock at night, having seen the vast light floating in the sky on many a dark night on previous occasions thirteen miles distant, but when we came in its immediate influence and saw the trees on either hand lit up, and their trunks and branches silvered to their tops by this burning torch, the scene was beyond description. On arriving at the ground we were met by hundreds of people from all parts of the country who, like ourselves, flock nightly to see this great wonder. The first thing to strike the visitor on arriving is the great mass of fine white flame of intense heat and brightness and the hollow rumbling noise heard as the out-rushing gas plunges into the atmosphere and lights all around by its imposing brilliancy. The flame of this natural torch is about forty feet long and fifteen wide, and keeps at these dimensions night and day with striking regularity. Hence the light is both regular and constant. The heat emitted by so large a body of flame is very great. The trees all around, at proportional distances, are budding, and the grass that has not been trodden down by the throng of visitors is growing finely, and considering that this is mid-winter, this circumstance will give you some idea of the great heat. I approached within sixty feet of the flame, and supposed it to be at that distance about 140 degrees. The place has the character of a camp meeting at night in consequence of the mighty crowds who congregate there. The light is grand. You can see to read with ease a quarter of a mile from this enormous gas jet, and if uninterrupted by trees and the wind of the road reading could be done at the distance of a mile and a half. The noise as the gas rushes out and is consumed is wonderful.

Damages from Saloon Keepers.

A German named Heilman, who lived near Evansville, In., went to that town, became intoxicated, was placed in his wagon by the saloon keepers, and a neighbor hired to drive the team. Standing upright in the wagon was a barrel of salt that Heilman had purchased in the city and was taking home. While driving along the road, the night being dark, the wagon was driven over a log that lay in the road, causing it to jolt, and overturning the barrel of salt upon the prostrate form of Heilman. By some means a hoop became detached from the barrel, and the end of it entered Heilman's ear. The constant jolting of the wagon only helped to drive it in deeper, and when they had reached Heilman's house it was found necessary to draw it forth by main force. Heilman lay in the wagon, insensible from pain and loss of blood. He was carried into the house, and placed in bed, from which he never rose alive, the wound causing his death in about a month after the occurrence. The widow was then thrown upon her own resources for a livelihood. The farm, with no one to look after it, became valueless, and was sold at a sacrifice. By the advice of friends she brought suit against the parties who had sold her husband the liquor, lying damages at $5,000. The case, while being tried, attracted great attention, it being the first of the kind that has ever been tried in Indiana, and was considered in one way a test case. After consuming three days in hearing the testimony and listening to the arguments the case was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict giving the widow three hundred twenty-five dollars. The advocates of temperance consider the verdict a victory for their cause.

No Statue While in Debt.

It is rather hazardous to name a child after or to build a monument to a living man. He may not turn out as well as was expected, and then the name and monument will be somewhat mortifying. But there is a village in France where they will not build a monument to a great man even when he is dead, unless his debts are paid. A recent French traveler who visited Milly says:

A pedestal which awaits its monument stands at the entrance of a square in Milly village.

I asked, "What is that?"

I was told, "It is the pedestal of Mons. de Lamartine's statue."

"I inquired, "Has that statue not been made yet?"

The question was scarcely out of my mouth when an old peasant, with a weazel-shaped face, came up to me and said, with the dryness of a legal writ:

"Business has not yet been settled. Lamartine still owes money; he owes to workmen and to farmers, and they are waiting for all those accounts to be liquidated, because it is not desirable to erect a statue to a man in debt."

The test of time and experience is the only sure guide in selecting an instrument. It is of little consequence that a man makes one or two fine pianos or organs for a fair and intrigues successfully for a prize. It is *the quality of every day manufacture* that concerns the buyer—not what exceptional and costly instruments have been specially made for exhibition. The SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS are of high and uniform excellence, and are the best for actual use, having been tried and proved for twenty-five years.

TIME'S CHANGES.—What changes a few years bring about—don't they? Yesterday the citizens of Arbor Hill were aware of a woman madly tearing along, potato-masher in hand, giving chase to her husband who was flying from her presence like a deer. Eight years ago the same female took a medal at an Eastern seminary for a graduating essay on "Repose of Character."

ETAGERE CABINET ORGANS.—The *etagere*, as the French call that elegant article of furniture, furnished with a number of small shelves, designed for various small ornamental articles, has become a necessity in every fashionable drawing room. The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. are now manufacturing a combination of the *etagere* and cabinet organ, very rich and beautiful, which they furnish for the price of an organ without the *etagere*.

NEURALGIA.—The fumes of sugar snuffed up the nose will cure ordinary cases of neuralgia. Put a small quantity of sugar on a hot shovel and try it.

Medical Advertising.

The medical profession are outspoken in their denunciation of the system of medical advertising, and declare that any medicine that is advertised is a fraud. How thoroughly inconsistent and unfair is such an argument. The men who are so loud in their criticisms are those who advertise themselves as medical savans by ostentatious display; splendid residences with massive door plates; fast horses and costly carriages. Dr. J. Walker, of California, an old practitioner, respected alike for his skill and conscientious independence; dares to differ; and having discovered in his Vinegar Bitters a purely herbalistic medicine, free from all spirituous poisons—a wonderful specific for numerous disorders—advertises the same for the relief of his fellow man, and is borne out in his declarations of its many virtues by thousands of invalids, who are being cured of disease by its use.

The Centennial.

New Jersey, besides appropriating $100,000 to the Centennial exhibition, intends to make a State display of its wares, minerals, and other articles of wealth, and its State board of agriculture has appointed a committee to collect and arrange them. Besides this, it is proposed, in accordance with a resolution of the State Historical Society, to adopt measures for the collection, in connection with the taking of the State census this year, of statistics showing the present condition and the progress of New Jersey in agriculture, manufactures, mining, and commerce, with a view to the presentation of the results to the Centennial exposition. To secure this end a State law is suggested, and a bill has been introduced into its Legislature providing for the compensation of the enumerators and prescribing their contemplated duties.

THE DARIEN CANAL.—